

Mubarak moves carefully to support Habre in Chad

By Philip Finnege
Star Cairo Correspondent

CAIRO — Angered by the Libyan intervention in Chad, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has been working quietly to support the government of Chad's President Hissene Habre.

In a similar situation, former President Anwar Sadat, might well have revived the border clashes which he used in 1977 "to teach Qadhafi a lesson." But Mubarak's style is to move carefully and avoid any action that could set back Egypt's rapprochement with other Arab states.

Yet the Egyptian government is intent on taking action against the Libyan invasion, fearing that it will undermine the security of Sudan, Egypt's closest ally. The two countries signed a mutual defence pact following an abortive Libyan backed coup attempt seven years ago.

Egyptian officials are concerned that with Chad under his control Qadhafi could easily foment unrest by infiltrating men and arms across Chad's 800-kilometre border with Sudan. Sudan's serious problems with the economy, hundreds of thousands of refugees, and a resurgent Southern Christian separatism might well be exploited by the Libyan leader. Furthermore, Egyptian officials point out there has been some discontent in Darfur-bordering Chad — where residents resent being the least developed area of the Muslim north.

To respond to these dangers, Egypt is pursuing a complex strategy. The Egyptian government has provided Habre with Egyptian-produced war materials such as rocket-propelled armour piercing grenades and ammunition. But it has avoided agreeing to French requests for direct intervention by providing training personnel. The memoirs of Egypt's abortive, Vietnam-like intervention in the Yemeni civil war in the mid-sixties remain too vivid to allow such a move.

Instead, Egypt has done what it can to facilitate French aid to Chad. Arms-laden transport planes are allowed to fly through Egyptian airspace en route to Chad. More direct routes over Algeria and Libya have been closed to French military flights since the beginning of the French operation in Chad.

Egypt is also seeking diplomatic means to strengthen Habre's position. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali recently made a swing through Africa trying to encourage support for Habre.

Idently Egypt would like to see intervention by the Organization of African Unity in the conflict. But Egyptian officials doubt whether the necessary support could be put together within the organization. Even if the OAU agreed to intervene its troops might do as they did several years ago in Chad: just stand idly watching the fighting continue.

US will not tolerate attack on Sudan, Reagan says

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — US President Ronald Reagan told Sudanese President Ga'far Nimeiri in a message delivered Wednesday that the United States will not tolerate any Libyan aggression against Sudan.

that aggression against Sudan will not be tolerated.

The warning to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi was given in connection with the situation in Chad, Sudan's neighbour to the west, where Libya has intervened with troops to aid rebels battling the army of President Hissene Habre.

"I want to reaffirm our deep concern about any threat to the security of Sudan," Reagan said in the message delivered by US Ambassador Hume Alexander Horan and released for publication by the Sudanese presidential office.

"We propose to review those threats with your government in light of events in Chad," Reagan said. "We must ensure that all understand

In addition to the assurance, the message informed Nimeiri officially of the US decision to withdraw its two radar surveillance planes and support military aircraft from Sudan. The decision was announced by the State Department Tuesday.

The airborne warning and control system (AWACS) planes, eight F-15 fighter escorts and three KC-10 aircraft for refuelling in the air were sent to Sudan 7 August to monitor Chad-related Libyan air movements.

"The events of the past month provide further evidence that in addition to its widespread involvement in subversion and terrorism, the Qadhafi regime has territorial ambitions which it is prepared to satisfy militarily," Reagan said.

Arab-Americans march in Washington for peace

By Abdulalam Massaruch
Star Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — This is the first time that Arab-Americans are planning to march en masse Saturday, 27 August, on the 20th anniversary of Martin Luther King's march to Washington, which took place on 2 August, 1963. Arab-Americans were accustomed to march around Lafayette Park in Washington, across from the White House, or march in few numbers to the State Department, in protest of lack of official US sensitivity toward some of their grievances, or the grievances of their relatives.

This time, according to the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, one of the major sponsors of the march, the Arab-American community is going through the changes to assert itself and be visible in its support of the human rights in the US, as good as the Jewish Americans, who are going now through a lot of self-assessment and evaluation of their irretrievably broken and badly-injured alliance with the American black communities in the US.

The refusal and reluctance of some American Jewish organizations to sponsor the march is a blessing in disguise. Many observers believe that if the Arab-Americans succeed in creating the feeling, which has been missing since the first Arab march, that the Arab-American community is now beginning its dialogue and involvement with the US.

blacks and their organizations, then the Arab role, in defending the rights of the American blacks can break the monopoly that the Jewish organizations have over the blacks and their rights for equality and fair share in the social and economic structure of the US.

A paper which was made public last January, in preparation for the march, reveals the super sensitivity of many American Jewish organizations toward Israel. The sentence which stirred anger which culminated in the withdrawal of their names and signatures was the call to the nation, "we oppose the militarization of internal conflict, often abetted and even encouraged by massive US arms exports, in areas of the world such as the Middle East and Central America, while their basic human problems are neglected." As soon as the Jewish and Zionist organizations saw this paragraph they began screaming that the marchers are going to set an anti-Israel march, and that they might allow those anti-Semites and Jewish-haters and Israel's detractors to control the anniversary.

On 2 July, the march peace task force issued a different version to the section on peace and the world. They said "after decades of hatred and bloodshed, it is clear that there can be no peace in the Middle East without a political resolution of the conflict among Israelis, Palestinians and the Arab states. The US should cease to be a partisan



TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Fighters who have broken away from the Libyan-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) examine a crate of explosives from Libya. Some members from the PFLP-GC have recently returned to the ranks of the PLO fighters, loyal to Chairman Yasser Arafat. (AP wirephoto)

Pakistani government tackles violence in Sind province

KARACHI (KUNA) — Pakistan President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq emphatically said here Wednesday that the government had every means to control the acts of lawlessness and subversion in the province of Sind.

Speaking to newsmen at the Karachi airport before his departure for Islamabad at the end of one-day visit, the president said that he met a number of federal councillors from Sind during his stay in Karachi and gathered the impression that the people of Sind believed that the anti-government acts were being committed by a handful of persons and that the situation was well under control.

He said, the Sind provincial government was fully alive to the situation in the interior of the province and added it was playing its full role. He said that appropriate government measures would be taken where necessary to deal with the situation.

Israelis to attend conference

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) — A four-member delegation of Israeli peace activists will attend the United Nations Conference on the Question of Palestine (UNCQP) which opens next week in Geneva.

"We are going to be a Zionist and patriotic Israeli delegation, which will explain the position of the Israeli peace camp in the important gathering," said Maj. Gen. Mattityahu Peled.

Peled and magazine publisher Uri Avneri, who convened a news conference to announce the decision, have met with Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, and have kept in contact with PLO moderates.

In the region and should adopt policies which are even-handed and use its considerable influence to achieve direct negotiations between Israel and the legitimate representatives of the Palestinians, including the PLO.

This section was revised on 30 July as follows: "The Middle East is a barometer and acid test of our nation's foreign policy — the US should use its considerable influence to achieve direct negotiations between Israel and the legitimate representatives of the Palestinians, on a basis of mutual recognition and a commitment to peaceful co-existence — the unilateral policy of shuttle diplomacy by the US and the refusal even to talk to the PLO... should be discontinued."

According to James Abourezk, an organizer and patron of the march, the ADC, American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, is mobilizing thousands of Arab Americans to attend the march, and its 44 chapters in the United States are all encouraged to attend the march. The ADC contributed \$10,000 for the purpose of the march.

The ADC also issued its invitation to all Arab-Americans and their friends to take part in the march because, as Abourezk said, "We have people who have suffered as an ethnic group, and we feel they need to join with other ethnic groups." But the ADC put it more clearly and said, "eleven million Americans are unemployed... Arab-Americans are among those hard hit by unemployment."

Gemayel puts his fist down

Army moves in Beirut as president calls conference

BEIRUT (AP) — As his counterattacking army flushed out defiant Druze and Shi'ite militiamen in house-to-house combat, President Amin Gemayel on Wednesday called Lebanon's Muslim and Christian leaders to an immediate national reconciliation conference.

Mr Gemayel, 41, issued the invitation to 11 politicians and party chiefs, including his main Syrian-backed opponents, to begin a national reconciliation dialogue at once and chart Lebanon's fate within the framework of territorial integrity and total sovereignty, the official statement said.

"Let us all rise to the level of the historical responsibility above all considerations and share with the state the decision-making to salvage Lebanon," the president said in the invitation that followed an emergency cabinet session.

Among those invited to take part in the dialogue were top Shi'ite militia leader Nabih Berri and Druze leader Walid Junblatt, whose militiamen had jointly fought against the army in the four-day-old confrontation.

Others invited to the conference from right-wing Christian groupings were ex-President Camille Chamoun and the president's father Pierre Gemayel, founder and leader of the Phalange Party and its Lebanese Forces militia.

Also invited were Parliament Speaker Kemel Assad, a Shi'ite; ex-President Suleiman Franjeh, a pro-Syrian Christian Maronite; elder statesman



FULL ALERT: US Marines guard the door of the temporary United States embassy in Beirut against a group of Druze demonstrators against their presence on Tuesday. Later the Marines came under heavy fire. (AP wirephoto)

and ex-Premier Saeb Salam, a conservative Sunni Muslim; ex-Premier Rashid Karami, a pro-Syrian Sunni Muslim; Emir Majid Arslan, a conservative Druze; former minister Joseph Kfouri, a Greek Catholic; and Lebanon's former ambassador to the United Nations Ghassan Tuani, a Greek Orthodox Christian.

No date or venue were set for the projected conference. But government sources said this would be decided once those invited had responded.

Minutes after the announcement of the invitation, shells rained on West Beirut, and a government plane was shot down. Continued on page 32

Survey reveals large Arab cash imbalance

ARAB COUNTRIES as a whole are up to \$40 billion short of the amount needed to finance healthy growth, says Star Economy Correspondent Robert Poullot in this special report. In Part I of an Arab Economic Survey performed exclusively for The Star, he shows how the money that the Arab world does have is distributed and kept in a static, slow-growth system.

THE SCENE was Tehran, two months ago.

Francisco Gomez Ruiz, representing the Latin American Energy Organization, told an energy symposium that the greatest problem facing the Third World was an insufficient flow of capital. In short, not enough money.

And he was right, or partly at least. Despite the popular belief, especially in the West, that the Arab world is awash with money — in fact too much money chasing too few goods — it is instead the other way around. As it stands today, there is a deficiency of anywhere between \$20 and \$40 billion in the Arab world with a combined gross national product (the sum of all goods and services produced in the area) now edging close to \$400 billion.

The figure may not strike one as being very high in a world regulated by economies worth tens and hundreds of billions of dollars. But \$20 billion amounts to all money in circulation, as well as money kept in banks, in seven Arab countries: The two Yemens, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan and the UAE would need to be lumped in as well.

The second major fact is that one-third of the little money held is kept in cash, outside the banking system. A conservative estimate puts that figure at about \$40 billion in notes and coins withheld from the financial money circuits. As if \$4 million Frenchmen and Belgians lined up tomorrow to empty their socks, mattresses and coffers of all the cash they had been hiding or saving away from their tax authorities and their commercial institutions.

Put differently, the Arab world may not only be short of money in relation to its development requirements, but Continued on page 7

Likud wrangles over King, Queen start Far Eastern tour

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Deputy Premier David Levy, the leading contenders for resigning Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's job, met on Wednesday to try to reach an agreement that will make one of them his successor.

They met prior to a caucus of Mr. Begin's Likud bloc cabinet ministers which was to try and end the war of succession.

Former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon reportedly had thrown his support behind Mr. Shamir and was no longer a contender for the premiership. Newspapers said members of the ruling coalition were pressuring Mr. Levy to drop his demand for a party election of a successor and leave Mr. Shamir as the agreed premier-to-be.

Likud feared that unless it picked a successor fast, the opposition Labour Party's efforts to form a ruling coalition would gather momentum.

The picture grew more complicated when five coalition members of parliament announced they would not support a new Likud government if it did not include the Labour Party in a wall-to-wall cabinet of national unity.

"We will be unable to vote for a government which is narrow and not a government that functions as a national unity government," said one of the parliamentarians at a press conference. He said wall-to-wall government was needed to save the inflation-wracked economy and extricate the Israeli army from Lebanon.

Labour has been holding unofficial contacts with potential coalition partners, hoping to lure some of them away from Mr. Begin's cabinet.

As long as Mr. Begin was in power, such defections were unlikely because at least three coalition partners, the National Religious Party (NRP), the ultra-religious Agudat Israel and the ethnic Tami faction, had pledged total allegiance to the premier.

But with Mr. Begin out of the picture, these parties have been wavering. "We never signed any blank checks," said Agudat Israel's leader. "Anything is possible."

Labour has 50 seats, and can count on the two-member Shinui Party in seeking a majority in the 120-member Knesset, or parliament. If it can win the backing of the NRP and Tami, it will command 61 seats. Another possibility is to lure three or four mavericks from the Liberal Party which, with Herut, makes up the bulk of Mr. Begin's Likud bloc.

The Likud was worried that the longer it takes to choose a leader, the more frayed the alliance with the NRP and Tami will become.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor left here Wednesday for Pakistan on their way to the Peoples Republic of China.

In a pre-departure interview with the Chinese News Agency the King emphasised that the major obstacle to peace in the Middle East is the Palestine problem. He said peace will not be achieved unless Israel withdraws from all lands occupied in 1967.

Asked about the PLO's internal crisis the King said that it will affect the unity, legitimacy and image of the organization. "The crisis could be solved if all parties concerned abide by the legitimate leadership of the PLO and settle their differences through democratic dialogue," he added.

The King said despite the break down of talks between Jordan and the PLO, Jordan still has strong relations with the organization.

Reconsider support for Israel, Qasem tells world at Geneva

By Carrie Nelle Thompson
Star Geneva Correspondent

GENEVA — Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan Al-Qasem, in an address at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine here, on Wednesday called upon "all those who support Israel and defend it to re-examine their position and condemn Israel for its aggression."

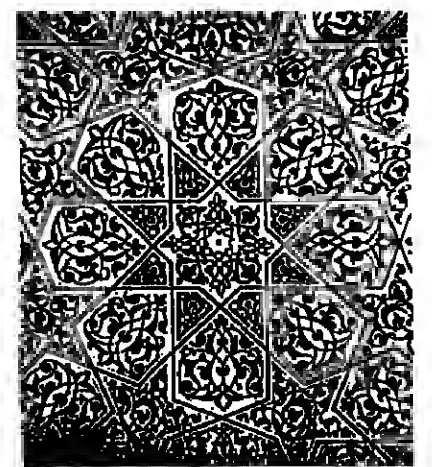
Mr. Qasem emphasized the two basic themes of the conference — Israel's continued aggression and the need for Palestinian self-determination. He pointed out that Jordan has "carried out extensive dialogue with the PLO," and said that unfortunately this dialogue had not been productive.

Israel has tried to convince the world it is the Arabs who prevent peace, he said, adding that it had almost succeeded, but its daily behaviour had shown the world otherwise.

He asked the conference to do three things: crystallize the basis for a just and comprehensive peace; draw up a specific plan within an appropriate time framework to implement the concept, and to call upon all countries with influence to shoulder their responsibilities regarding the Palestinian people.

More exclusive reporting from Geneva: page 10

INSIDE



Islamic arts

Special section: Revival of the Islamic arts (pages 15-18)

- Jordan — Ministry turns down UAE's request for teachers: page 3
- Princess researches women's equality under Islam: page 4
- Economy — Irrigation water for 6,000 more hectares: page 5
- Middle East — Iran settles its debts with the US: page 9
- Palestine — Exclusive coverage of Geneva conference: page 10
- Star Kids — "There's a hedgehog in my fountain!": page 25

ALCAZAR HOTEL

4 STAR HOTEL
3 STAR PRICES : 5 STAR ACCOMMODATION
 A/C Rooms, Individual decor, Private balcony
 2 Restaurants, Arabic and European cuisine
 Italian Specialties
 Disco, Cocktail Bar, English pub, Pool, Snooker, Darts
 Swimming pool, Sauna and Whirlpool
 Excursions - Petra, Wadi Rum, Water Sports
 • Free shuttle service: Airport and Beach

Tel: 4131/2/3 P.O. Box 392
 Tlx: 62242 Cazar Aqaba

Aqaba, a holiday resort paradise on the Red Sea. Stay with us and enjoy our traditional warmth and hospitality combined with excellent service.

Try out our superb **RESTAURANT** or join in on one of our nightly **POOLSIDE BARBECUES**. The perfect holiday at the **AQABA TOURIST HOUSE HOTEL**.

For reservations call us anytime on (032) 5165.



THE HASHEMITE
 KINGDOM OF JORDAN
 TELECOMMUNICATIONS
 CORPORATION

**INVITATION TO TENDER
 FOR
 THE TELEPHONE
 NETWORK EXPANSION
 PROJECT
 THE HASHEMITE
 KINGDOM OF JORDAN
 TENDER NUMBER
 TCC 10/83**

The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the provision, installation, testing and commissioning, on a full turnkey basis, of:

1. CATEGORY I: New digital telephone switching facilities and related power facilities in Amman area.
2. CATEGORY II: Local cables and related civil works in Amman area.
3. CATEGORY III: South rural telephone system in Karak Governorate area including digital switching system, remote switching units, local/junction cable networks, PCM cable/microwave systems, multi access subscriber radio system, and related power facilities, including building modification at Karak Exchange.

Tenders may submit proposal for all of these three Categories or any one or two of them.

The Loan Agreement between the OVERSEAS ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FUND (OECF) AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN DID NOT restrict bidders to tender within the Jordanian Market, but allowed the participants to many "eligible sources countries" the list of which could be obtained from the Secretary, TCC TENDER COMMITTEE.

Tender Documents and relevant instructions can be obtained from:
 The Secretary of TCC Board Tender Committee,
 TCC, 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, P.O. BOX 1689, Amman - Jordan against payment of a non-refundable fee of JO 500 (Five Hundred J.D.)

The closing date of tender submission to TCC H.Q. in Amman is 1400 hours on Wednesday, November 30, 1983.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
 Director General

UAE request for 250 teachers is turned down

Jordan tries to adjust study specialisations at colleges

By Hamdan Al-Haj
 Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jordan has already assigned to other Arab countries the teachers who were originally slated to be seconded to the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The Star learned this week. Therefore the Education Ministry did not agree to a recent request from the UAE for about 250 teachers, whom the Gulf country had earlier declined to hire.

Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat, the Education Ministry Under-Secretary, told The Star in an interview that there are about 350 teachers working in the UAE under secondment from the Jordanian ministry, and more than that number who signed direct contracts with the UAE ministry.

"The UAE comes yearly and signs contracts with the Jordanian Ministry of Education," he said. "Demand for Jordanian teachers is high because they are hard-working and experienced. But this year, for economic and other special reasons, they asked the Jordanian Education Ministry not to nominate any candidates."

After that decision the candidates who would have been destined for UAE jobs were allotted to the other countries.

Adjusting study fields

On the subject of recent decisions of the Higher Educational Council, Dr. Arabiyat said that the council had been attempting to adjust the number of students studying in various fields to the country's requirements in different specialties.

"The council tried to reduce the number of students who tend to study in professions with which the country is saturated," he said. "It studied the attitude of Jordanian students abroad... and tried to calculate their numbers."

"There are many urgent indications that show that there is still demand in engineering, medical, agricultural and law professions," Dr. Arabiyat said. Therefore the government is trying to direct students towards these professions, as well as computer, electronics and humanities.

The council's decisions centred mainly around community college studies. In another ruling, it decided on a minimum secondary school grade average of 60 per cent for admission to the colleges, and 65 per cent for universities. The decisions apply to all government, private and UNRWA colleges.

"We have 12 government, in addition to 27 private, community colleges," Dr. Arabiyat said. "The Higher Educational Council issues instructions and regulations that control admissions, registration and specialisations studies."

"In this academic year, particularly, we have confirmed our desire to expand in technical and engineering specialties, and to limit the academic specialties, according to the country's requirements. We are overloaded in the academic branches while we are in need of graduates in other branches."

The council holds annual meetings to discuss students' affairs after the results of the Tawjihi (secondary certificate) examinations have been announced, to take steps in preparation for the next school year.

Children's Week to mark opening of cultural centre for young folk

By Kathy Kakish
 Special to the Star

AMMAN — For the first time in Jordan, the Department of Culture and Arts will hold a Children's Week starting on 27 September, at the department's premises in Jabal Luweibdeh.

Helder Mahmoud Director General of the Department of Culture and Arts, told The Star that the children's week will include an Arabic play entitled "The Notion of Birds" written especially for children by Fakhri Kwar and produced by Ne'la Haddadin. Eight children from the ages of 10-14 are the actors. There will also be an exhibition of children's paintings, games, cartoons and a children's book corner. Light refreshments will be sold.

The Children's Week is one of the first activities of the Children's Cultural Centre. Mr. Mahmoud said that the

two-month-old centre, unique in Jordan, plans to produce a monthly magazine for young readers. The magazine will stress the values and culture of the people and will include colourful pictures by Jordanian artists. It is expected to be published in a month's time. It will be available for Jordanian children, and in the near future, for the children of the other Arab countries.

In addition, the centre plans to publish books for children, produce plays and open exhibitions for the artistic works of the children.

"Jordan has many talented children. Our job is to help them find their talents and improve them," Mr. Mahmoud said. "This is a serious attempt to take care of children's artistic talents. We are the continuation of home and school upbringing and education."

Mr. Mahmoud said that children need activities outside their school curriculum, yet they have no place to get them. "We plan to open a chil-

dren's theatre and painting studios in which they are provided with free material to work with," he said. "We have the building, but we need the money."

All proceeds of the Children's Week will be put into the Children's Education Fund so as to help the centre carry out its further activity plans.

"The basic elements for a nation's future are its children. That is why they all should be cared for, especially the talented ones," he said. "Children who perform well in extracurricular activities such as reading, sports or other various artistic activities are usually outstanding at school. Families, therefore should not prevent their children from fulfilling their talents out of fear that it might affect their studies."

Mr. Mahmoud went on to say, "We want to create a generation of talented people. Maybe one of these children will turn out to be a Picasso — who knows?"

Amman Marriott Hotel



فندق عمان مارriott

Marriott Offers You Living in Style

| SAT. | SUN. | MON. | TUE. | WED. | THURS. | FRI. |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| Top of the pops WE WILL BRING YOU DIRECT FROM THE U.S.A. THE TOP 10 HITS WEEKLY PRESENTED BY CHARLES METROPOLIS | Poolside Barbeque Buffet AN INVITATION TO GOOOD FOOD ORIENTAL STYLE WITH LIVE ENTERTAINMENT INCLUDING BELLY DANCER | Margarita's Monday ENJOY OUR SPECIAL MARGARITAS AND TACOS Mexican Style AT AL RABABA NIGHT CLUB | Afternoon Tea at the Marriott 4.00 to 6.30 PM IN THE LOBBY LOUNGE ACCOMPANIED BY OUR OWN PIANO and FLUTE duo | CORPORATE NIGHT AT AL RABABA GIVE US YOUR BUSINESS CARD AND HAVE THE CHANCE TO WIN ONE OF OUR NIGHTLY PRIZES OR OUR MAJOR MONTHLY PRIZE | New Weekend Eve TREAT YOURSELF TO A GOURMET DINNER AT Al Village THEN RENDEZVOUS WITH AMANTY OUR LIVE BAND IN AL RABABA NIGHT CLUB | Brunch Buffet AT Al Village FEATURING Oriental and International Specialties INCLUDING OUR Home Made Arabic Desserts |

September 83

We do it Right

P.O. Box 926333 Amman Jordan Tel 660100 Tlx 21145 MAROT JO

ALCAZAR HOTEL

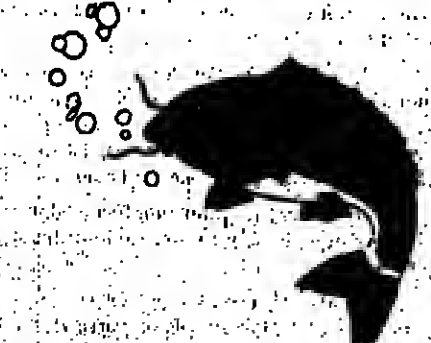
Deluxe Rooms and Suites
Restaurant
Lobby Lounge Bar
Centrally Airconditioned
In-house Laundry
Garage Parking

Mini Bars in all Rooms
 Colour T.V. Available

10 JD's single
 12 JD's Double
Special Prices for Business Customers

Tel: 669306 Shmelsani Amman, Jordan

From the producer to the consumer YOUR DISH FOR TODAY... chicken, fish, quails, fresh mutton....



- JD 0.740 fresh chicken
- JD 1.760 fresh mutton
- JD 1.460 imported fresh veal
- JD 2.000 frozen veal fillets
- JD 2.350 frozen roast beef
- JD 0.990 frozen boned beef
- JD 0.700 frozen minced meat
- JD 0.550 frozen fish of all good types
- JD 1.750 frozen but fresh quails (700 gram) (6x piece)
- JD 1.700 fresh imported veal fillets
- JD 0.700 whole lamb (frozen)
- JD 0.975 lamb legs (frozen)
- JD 1.200 baby veal (frozen)
- JD 0.700 minced mutton (frozen)

packing services free
 prices per kilogramme

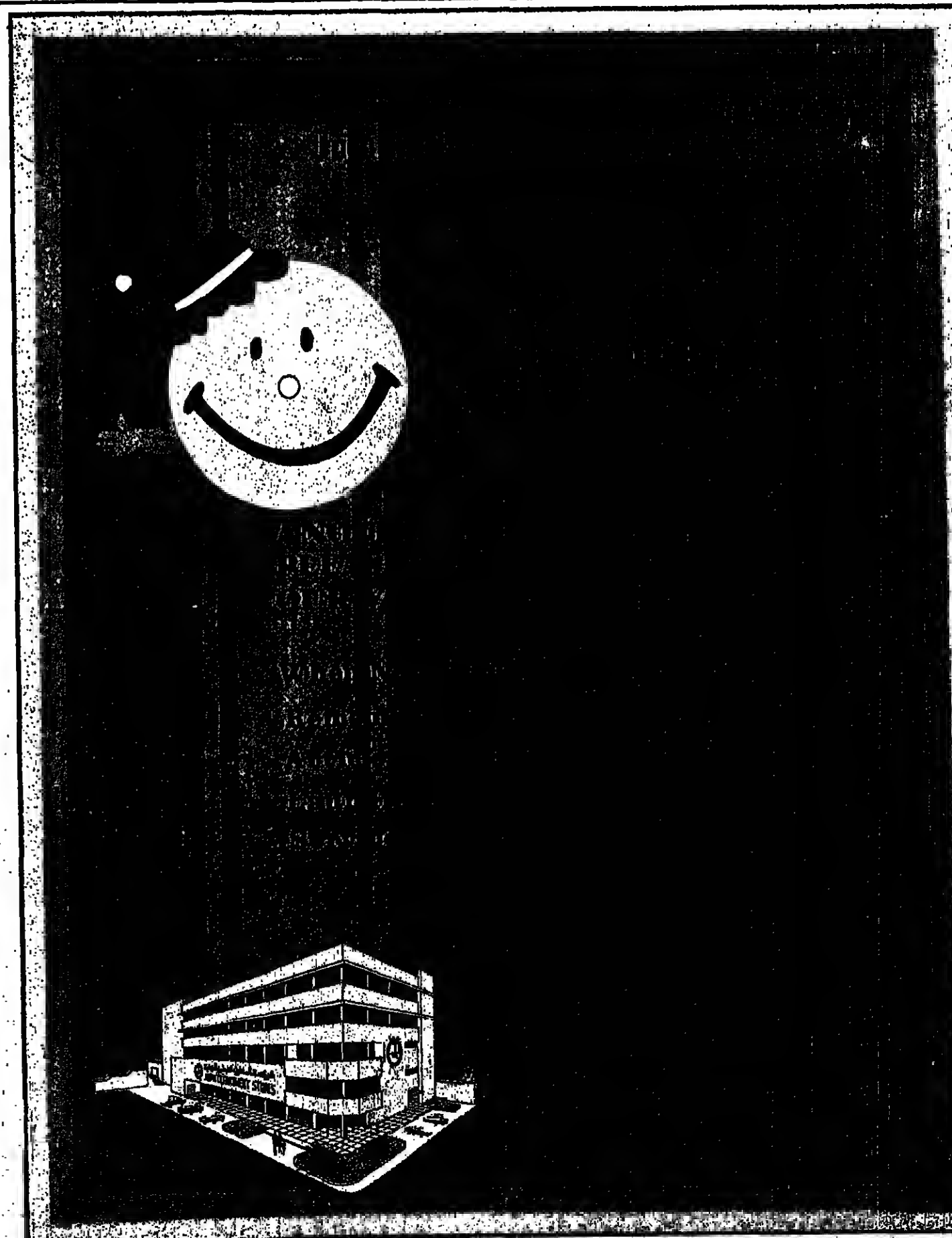
Previously advertised special prices are still valid on all consumer commodities and food supplies as well as shoes, clothings for men, ladies and children. Also all linens, households, ornaments, crystals, gifts, toys and stationery.

Look out for our coming special offers

NASSEREDDIN SUPERMARKET

Jabal Amman, Seventh Circle, Tel. 814777

We are open all days of the week
 from 8.00 a.m. until 10 p.m.



Jordan

Research finds equality of women in Islam

Princess Wijdan plans to publish findings showing truth of hypothesis

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

WOMEN ARE completely free and equal to men, under Islam, except for a few necessary distinctions. The great inequality and lack of freedom seen in the Muslim world today derives from wrong practice of the true religion and misinterpretation of the word of the Prophet Mohammad. The state of women has declined since the early centuries of Islam, when correct practice gave them much more freedom.

Those positions are expressed and supported by evidence in an essay by Princess Wijdan Ali, soon to be published in Arabic, French and English. The essay is the result of a long period of research and study with the help of learned Islamic scholars.

Asked how she came to undertake the task, the Princess said: "It was one of the subjects listed in a competition of the Aal Al-Belt Foundation. I came home from a meeting and told my hus-



Modern Muslim women: Victims of misinterpretation?

band about it, and he said why not do it yourself. He kept after me, saying that if I didn't, someone will misrepresent the facts."

Her husband, Prince Ali Ibn Naif, who is learned in Islam, encouraged and helped her. She also got valuable guidance from Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Qattan, the Chief Islamic Justice.

"There couldn't be anyone more knowledgeable than this man," she said.

The competition's results have not yet been announced. "I don't expect to win, as it is not my field, and there are many shortcomings in my paper. Regardless of that, I will publish it," the Princess said.

She has had three offers from publishers who are interested in her work, and she will translate it into English and French. "I will translate and publish the book because very few people know how emancipated the Muslim women are. I myself did not have a clear idea before starting the research," she said. "People should know that in the first century of Islam, when it was first being practised, the woman was far more emancipated than our women today."

Mispractice of the religion has deprived woman of her rights and integrity. Men and women have fallen into "a pit of misinterpretation, which started at the decline of the Abbasid period, when the military took over."

In Islam, she continued, there is only one code of behaviour for both men and women. If woman adheres to it, as well as man, then she has the rights and privileges that a man has, since "nothing has happened to change the laws of Islam or the word of God, the Hadith or the Sunna."

Many social misconceptions have accumulated through ignorance. But "in both East and West, we are now going through a phase of awakening to Islam and its arts."

Princess Wijdan has divided her work into several chapters, dealing with the various aspects of woman and her position. She starts with what she deems the most important, and that is woman and knowledge. One of the Prophet's Hadith says: "Ulama (knowledgeable people) are the inheritors of the prophets."

Next comes the education of women. Both the Qur'an and the Hadith are particular about that. She cited an example where the women came to the Prophet and said: "The men have won you over us. Give us a day of yourself."

The Prophet accepted their request and spared his time to preach and explain religion to them.

When the women converted to Islam en masse in what was termed "bat al-nisa", the Prophet accepted them: "It was a political move that gave women their rights automatically." During the "Umayyad" period, especially in Andalusia, there were many women working as secretaries to the caliphs and as teachers. The famous Ibn Khallikan was taught by women.

The Imam Al-Shafi'i used to go to Al-Sayyida Nafisah in Egypt to learn history, and refer to her knowledge of the Hadith. Zubaidah, the wife of the Caliph Harun al-Rashid, was a poet, and advised her husband on politics and war. Besides, she had material

power, and was the one who ordered the rebuilding of the city of Baghdad after its destruction by the Byzantines.

Women competed with men in medicine, law, education and other services. They had important positions in government and were acknowledged in literary circles. The lady Shadad resided in the mosque of Baghdad on literature and history. Her lectures were attended by "people of learning and knowledge." Clearly then, there is no law in Islam preventing women from entering and using the mosques.

A Hadith says: "Learning is a religious duty on each Muslim man and woman." Although the word "Muslim" included both men and women, the Prophet mentioned women Muslims in the feminine sense.

The family is the nucleus of society, and in Islam, woman is the cornerstone of the family. Her first right is freedom of choice in marriage. She must be social and intellectual equals, and compatibility between husband and wife. The woman has the right to dowry, that is the "mugaddat" offered by the husband. It is a sum of money she takes to invest or spend as she pleases to buy property or to do business: to give her self-respect, financial security and independence from her husband.

Husband the breadwinner

The role of the husband is well defined as the breadwinner. He has to pay all his wife's and children's expenses. If she spends any of her own money on that, it is considered a debt which the husband must repay. This frees the wife to attend to her natural family duties.

"Yet, if she chooses to work and earn her own money, she is free to do so, and her husband cannot interfere. Every woman has a 'wall' or caretaker, be it husband, father, brother or any other male relative, from whom she can claim financial support. But she has freedom of choice, given by Islam, and can choose to be independent."

One of the biggest advantages of Islam is motherhood, says the Princess. Raising a family, caring for children and forming a human being give more entitlements to the mother than brotherhood gives to her husband. Islam has given much importance to child custody. In case of divorce or death of the husband, the mother always has the right to the custody of her children. In case of her death or remarriage, male members of her family, such as her mother or sisters, have preference over the father's side of the family.

'Men above women'

Princess Wijdan pointed out that there have been 11 interpretations of the "degrees of man above woman" between the fourth and 11th centuries of Islam, from Tabari to Khawarizmi, Kutubi, Ibn Kathir and Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Qattan. But there has been consensus on one major point, that "men are above women."

The interpretations all say the higher degree of men is related to intellect because of their responsibility in supporting the woman and her family. This responsibility of the breadwinner is dictated by the physical difference between man and woman, man being stronger physically. "That does not mean that man is better, just different," she said. "In the eyes of God, men and women are equal in humanity, and God created the two to complement each other."

COMMENTARY

THE POWER that nations such as Brazil and Mexico derive from their stupendous debts is not one to be envied. Merely by deciding not to pay, these countries could bring the world financial system crashing down around their and our ears. That would leave them in a worse position than ever.

So they have not yet decided to say that dreaded "no", and have been able to continue to borrow — meaning more profits for the banks.

But moralistic readings that show the laughing bankers juxtaposed with the miserable poor of the debtor states, such as that seen on television this week, tell only part of the story. Those "fat cats" are, to a large extent, accountable to shareholders — among them many more little people. If they decide to forego profits they are taking the bread out of the mouths of those people (who may or may not rely on their investment for a large part of their support).

The irony is that those small shareholders, on a personal basis, would most probably sympathise with and want to help the poor South Americans. Yet they have become the capitalist villains. Can the system be fixed so that this injustice is avoided? It will be hard.

JD 13m German loan to support canal work

By Kathy Kakish
Special to the Star

AMMAN — West Germany has agreed to lend Jordan DM 95 million (about JD 13.2 million) to support a project to expand the East Ghor Canal. The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) project will provide irrigation for an area of 6,000 hectares, The Star learned.

Dr. Gunter Mulack, Charge d'Affaires at the West German embassy in Amman, told The Star that an original DM 86 million (JD 12 million) had been set aside for the construction of the Magarin Dam, which was originally planned to impound the waters of the Yarmouk River in northern Jordan. That project has been postponed until further notice.

Therefore the original loan, with an additional DM 9 million (JD 1.25 million) from other allocations, will be used to extend the East Ghor canal by 13.14 kilometres. The extra length of the canal, which flows from the Yarmouk River and the King Talal Dam, is expected to make possible the irrigation of 6,000 hectares of land which is now not utilized.

JVA President Munther Haddadin has been to Germany for a short visit to discuss the terms of

the loan. The technical matters are expected to be concluded and an agreement signed at the end of this year.

The loan, provided by Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW), the German development fund, will be on "soft" terms — that is, at favourable non-commercial repayment conditions — because it is for development purposes. Expertise and machinery will also be provided for the project. "We already have at the Jordan Valley Authority experts for the central maintenance workshops and advisers in marketing," Dr. Mulack said.

Jordan, on a world-wide scale, is the number two recipient per capita of Germany's aid, and among the Arab countries, it is number one, he said. "There are two reasons for that: political and economic. We felt the problem of Jordan's influx of refugees and in addition to that, Jordan has always been friends with Germany. Also, Jordan excels in the economic performance. Something always comes out of what is invested."

"Jordan deserves help because it is a small country and is mostly desert," Dr. Mulack added. "The Jordan Valley is the only place in Jordan where crops can be heavily produced several times a year. One should stress development in areas such as agriculture."

economy

Cheque means advantages for Haj travellers

AMMAN (Star) — The Saudi Riyal Travellers Cheque — the Arab world's first such product in a local currency — will change the fiscal habits of Middle East travellers, its sponsors hope.

Its introduction by a joint venture of eight Saudi banks "promises far more safety, security and convenience for travellers to and within the kingdom, especially as far as the Haj pilgrims, the product's primary sales target, are concerned," says the Saudi Travellers Cheque Company.

The cheque is expected to make carrying large amounts of cash much easier. Its largest denomination (SR 1,000) is ten times the value of the highest cash note presently minted in the kingdom (SR 100). Also the new product boasts security aspects in line with better known international cheques — it is refundable "on-the-spot" if lost or stolen.

The eight Saudi-based banks participating have contributed to an authorised capital of SR 25 million. These banks are: National Commercial Bank, Riyadh Bank, Saudi British Bank, Saudi Hollandi, Saudi Fransi, Arab National, Saudi Cairo and Bank Al-Jazira.

Indo-Jordanian agreement studied Protocol would organize exchange of labour

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The recent acceleration of Indian labour migration to Jordan — from a mere handful in the early 1970s to 10,000 or more today — has led to the consideration of an agreement to regulate and monitor labour movement between the two countries.

Indian Ambassador to Jordan P.L. Santoshi discussed the possibility of such a reciprocal agreement being concluded in a meeting with Labour Minister Jawad Al-Anani early August. In a later interview with The Star, he said Dr. Anani had received the idea favourably, which led to the step of drafting a proposal.

Jordan already has agreements with a few countries, including Tunisia, Morocco and Turkey. The one with Turkey was the latest to be concluded, and it is on this basis that the Indian proposal would be drawn up. The ambassador has sent a copy of the Jordanian-Turkish agreement to his home government, which will consider it and decide whether and how to propose its own document.

The object of any agreement would be mainly to "demonstrate the friendship and co-operation existing between the two countries and the desire to supply the required personnel," Mr. Santoshi said. It would lay down the required terms and conditions in any further contracts to hire expatriate personnel, and would provide for the exchange of information between the two governments on labour movement.

The second provision is important because of misunderstandings between employers and workers. In some cases a contract worker may arrive in the other country to find insufficient accommodation or his salary may not be what was promised. There have also been cases of employers refusing to pay travel costs when this was supposed to be included in the contract. The labour agreement would set down certain minimum conditions that have to be met in any contract.

On the history of Indian migrant labour in Jordan, Ambassador Santoshi said that Indians started to come here in the late 1960s, taking some jobs

at Aqaba port and the concrete factory. But by the early 1970s their number was "still insignificant," he said — only around 100 or so.

It was Jordan's push for faster development that swelled the ranks of Indian nationals in the country. Most came as unskilled construction workers, but there were also the trained office and factory workers. Now Indians working in Jordan include engineers, doctors, technicians, nurses and even some university professors.

The inflow accelerated in 1980, when the public sector began recruiting engineers and technicians. For example, Rail India Technical and Engineering Services (RITES) has a consultancy contract with the Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC), to run and maintain the Ma'an-Aqaba rail line carrying phosphates for export. There are about 70 Indian engineers with ARC.

A team of engineers and technicians from Telecommunications of India has the job of maintaining the underground telecommunication system in Amman and Aqaba, and another team from Indian Telephone Industries is engaged in a microwave project. There are "about 30" specialised Indian workers with the Jordan Electricity Authority, and another group are working with the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company, the ambassador said. Other Indian professionals include a handful of doctors working at various Jordanian hospitals and some professors at the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

Incredibly visible have been the Indian nurses, of whom there are about 150 at the Jordan University Hospital.

UK firm provides £4.5m TV gear

AMMAN (Star) — Link Electronics of Andover in southern England is to provide £4.5 million worth of equipment — consisting of machinery for two large studios, production control rooms and complete post-production facilities — for the Jordan Company for Television, Radio and Cinema Production.

It will also supply seven of its new generation of colour studio automatic



P.L. Santoshi

alone. Another 100 serve at various other hospitals.

The great bulk of Indians in Jordan, however, are in assorted services and manual labour positions, bringing the total number up to around 10,000. About 3,500 Indians came to Jordan in 1982 alone, according to an Indian embassy study. It notes that most of these were in unskilled or semiskilled categories.

Asked about the activities of private recruiting agencies, Mr. Santoshi said that his government places no restriction on them, as part of its policy of freedom of economic activity. However the government has now introduced a bill in parliament which would regulate them by a system of government authorisation for their activities.

The projected labour agreement, if signed, would be the first India has concluded with any foreign country.

cameras, the Link 130, which have extensive microprocessor control for rapid setting up.

Experts from Link will go to Amman to supervise the installation of the instruments and teach the local staff how to use it, the British embassy here announced.

In 1980 Link worked on a four-camera production studio for Jordan Television Corporation.

IN BRIEF

• LONDON — Kuwait has increased its stake in Britain's North Sea oil industry, sources here said. Saxon Oil, a British independent oil company, has sold to Kuwait-owned Santa Fe Minerals (UK) half of its share in a North Sea licence area where a promising oil find was confirmed last May.

• ABU DHABI — The four-member Opec ministerial market monitoring committee will meet in Vienna on 13 September to review the oil market situation. Originally, it was to have met on 25 September.

• LONDON — Adgas, the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company, is raising a syndicated loan of \$500 million to upgrade its storage facilities at Das Island. This month, a consortium of about 40 banks, led by Arab financial institutions, will begin to put together what has been described as the largest syndicated loan in the Gulf.

• LONDON — Morocco, with its foreign debt of \$10 billion, may soon be forced to follow Sudan by becoming the second Arab country to reschedule debt repayments, according to the Financial Times. Despite denials by Moroccan officials, bankers cited the country's current account deficit — now standing at \$2 billion — together with a dramatic fall in reserves as evidence of the impending decision, the leading business daily said.

• LONDON — A World Bank official said that although some industrialized nations are now pulling out of recession, global economic recovery will be a long-term process. Munir P. Benjenk of Turkey, the bank's Vice-President for External Relations, said: "Recovery in the United States is now moving into high gear, while healthy signs are evident in Britain, West Germany and some other countries."

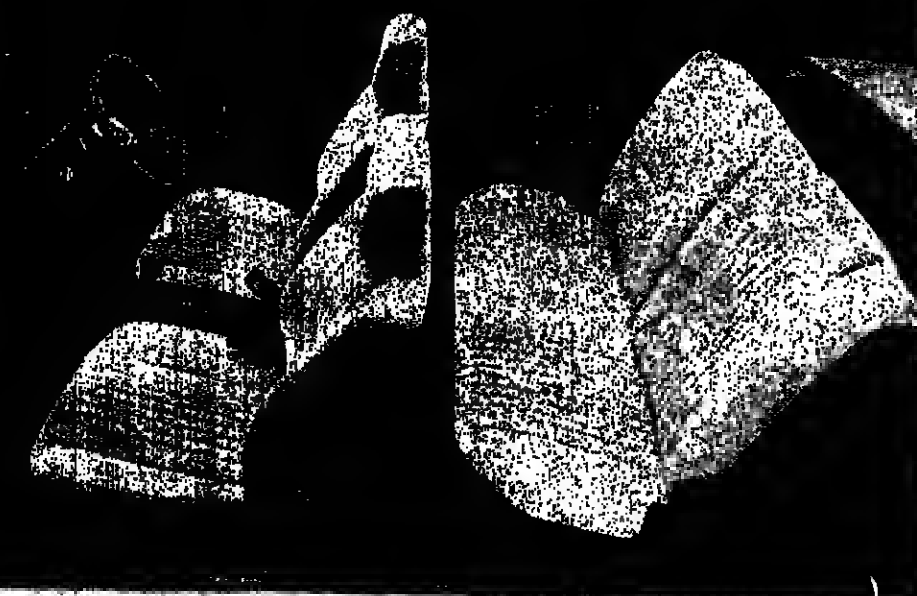
• LUSAKA — The Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara) is financially troubled and urgent measures are needed to revive it, General Manager Charles Nyranda told the "Times of Zambia" newspaper. Operations have been adversely affected by the line's cash problems, Mr. Nyranda was quoted as saying in Wednesday's newspaper.

• VIENNA — The demand for electric power in developing countries is expected to rise significantly by the end of the century, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) predicted. In its annual report, the agency said future energy growth was likely to be led by electric power, with nuclear power stations answering rising energy needs in the Third World.

• KUWAIT — The Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) began meeting here last Monday to discuss ways of fighting oil pollution in the Gulf and monitoring the growth of the seven-month-old oil slick from damaged wells in the Iranian Nouruz field.

• NEW YORK — Companies in the United States have made "substantial progress" in reducing their energy consumption over the last decade, according to the Conference Board, a private economic research institute. A survey of 292 leading industrial corporations indicated "significant advances in corporate energy efficiency" which had helped reduce the impact of higher energy costs in producing a wide range of consumer and industrial products. An earlier report from the US International Trade Commission said that during the five-year period 1978-82, annual consumption of crude oil in the United States fell by 18 per cent from 5.6 billion to 4.6 billion barrels.

The Best Seller TOYOTA COROLLA Now Totally Redesigned



Roomier with a smaller engine compartment
Faster with better fuel economy

SEE IT NOW
AT TOYOTA SHOWROOMS
King Hussein St. Tel. 38103/4 - 22815
Held - Hosen - Str. Tel. 76454



THE JERUSALEM STAR

Question: To meet the plan or to beat it?

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union's chief economic planner says that a planned experiment giving more local control of industry does not signal a abandonment of the long-standing policy of central planning.

"We still have a lot of extra authority from above (and it) hampers the initiative of enterprises in looking for better products," Nikolai K. Batbakov, Chairman of the state planning committee Gosplan, said at a news conference in explaining the reasons for the experiments.

The Soviet government has announced that it will begin in January limited experiments aimed at giving more autonomy to local enterprise managers. It has not said how many factories will be affected.

The experiments are seen by Western analysts as the most wide-ranging moves since Yuri Andropov came to power in November and began a drive to boost labour discipline and the performance of the economy.

Mr. Batbakov said the experiments would increase the input of the enterprises in formulating the five-year economy plans, under which the Soviet Union determines how much of what kind of product every enterprise manufactures.

He also said the enterprises' performance will be judged by how well they meet their contractual obligations to supply products, rather than on the gross output of production.

Under the gross output rewards system, a factory which, for example, produces a volume of coats exceeding its goal is rewarded, regardless of the shoddy quality of the product or whether it is marketable.

Under the experiment, the participating enterprises will be allowed to decide how to use any profits.

"The enterprises may use the wage funds to pay bonuses," Mr. Batbakov said. "We give them the possibility of creating their own financial resources."

The accompanying feature by Mark Frankland of the Observer News Service examines the planning system in the Soviet Union.



Farm workers in the Soviet Union: Some find ways to cheat

presses on people. And as always happens when people feel pressed, they search for ways of relief. Factory managers and farm bosses look for ways of beating the plan. They may fulfil it, but in ways that the makers of the plan did not envisage and which sometimes do little good to the economy as a whole.

Take a recently published story about a farm near Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea. On paper it seemed to be doing very well. The rice yields it achieved were so good that it became a model for other farms. Experts came visiting to study its methods.

Its chief method, it turns out, was trickery. Officially the farm management declared it was planting 455 hectares of rice when in fact it planted 519. The farm's spectacular success came from these "hidden hectares".

Without their help its yields would have been very ordinary indeed. The same trick was performed with other crops as well as with cattle.

It is unlikely that this was an isolated incident. Failure to meet the plan affects the wellbeing of everyone on a farm. The temptation to conspire to make sure that plans are met, if only on paper, is thus very great.

The planners, of course, are aware of this and try to devise countermeasures.

Their major weapon is the planning indicator. During the early five-year plans things were simpler. What mattered was to produce more coal and steel, more lorries and more tractors. Indicators that set targets in quantity were enough.

Today labour is scarce and raw materials increasingly expensive. The country can no longer afford inefficient and low-quality production unless it is ready to accept permanent second-class status in the industrialised world. The planners have had to come up with more subtle indicators that reward factories for producing more for less and punish them (financially) when they fail.

But is it possible to devise an indicator which no one can falsify or manipulate? The Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" has just published an article that shows how difficult this is. Factories which produce new models are at once set targets for reducing year by year the amount of labour and materials that go into their production.

This seems straightforward enough. It concentrates managers' minds on the two problems of greatest national interest — saving labour and raw materials. But a Russian factory

that manufactures timber tractors found a loophole so obvious that it must have discovered it.

It designed a new tractor: was intentionally extremely light using sheet metal that was 20 millimetres thick. In this way it could meet the obligatory annual target, reducing by half the amount of that goes into each vehicle. Extra designers cut the vehicle's weight by the required amount but not its function.

This was not only a false efficiency since the vehicle could have been lighter from the start. It also was a wasteful expenditure. Designers' craftsmanship tolled artificially on the "planned" reduction and a ment had to be altered too.

An indicator that was meant to encourage thrift, "Pravda" commented, resulted in "large and quite unjust losses for the government."

The usual Soviet reaction to stories is that better indicators must be devised. Central planning is so complex a part of the Soviet system of government and politics that such change will come only slowly. Meanwhile the inconclusive battle between the planners and those who fulfil their commands will go on.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET REPORT

Prices head up

By Mamdouk El-Ghaly

THE SHARE prices of 58 out of 67 companies increased during the week, for an overall upturn of 4 per cent — the highest recorded since January. Thus, it appears that the market is entering an expansionary period after hitting bottom.

During this week more than 1.42 million shares were handled at a market value of JD 2.98 million, divided among 2,120 contracts — a drop of 25.1 per cent compared to last week.

The daily handling average came to JD 600,000 with a deviation around this average of 37.7 per cent or 7.5 per cent of total, market sales: evidence of unstable handling and rapid movement.

Banks

Prices in the banks sector rose by 3 per cent overall — the smallest rise compared to other sectors. But still, the banks held the largest share of handling, 49.5 per cent, a decrease of 37.20 points compared to last week. No exceptionally large deals took place this week.

Five out of 17 banks had 74.5 per cent of the sector or 37.3 per cent of the market total: Jordan Securities Corporation had 27.5 per cent of the sector or 13.7 per cent of total; Jordan National Bank 18.1/9 per cent; Arab Bank 11.8/5.9 per cent; Jordan-Gulf Bank 8.8/4.4 per cent, and Jordan-Kuwait Bank 8.3/4.2 per cent.

Industry

Industrials held a 22.1 per cent share of total handling, up 15.2 points from last week. Share prices in this sector grew by 7.9 per cent. Five out of 28 companies had 76.7 per cent of the sector or 17 per cent of the market.

National Industries had 31.2 per cent of sector or 6.9 per cent of total, followed by Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Company with 17.3/3.8 per cent, Jordan Timber Processing Industries 11.3/2.5 per cent, Intermediate Petrochemicals with 8.9/2 per cent and National Steel Manufacturing with 8/1.8 per cent.

Services

The services sector occupied 21.8 per cent of the market total, an increase of 17 points. Stock prices were up by 7 per cent. Two companies out of nine had 54.5 per cent of the sector or 11.8 per cent of the total: Arab Investments and Development with 41/8.9 per cent and National General Investments with 13.5/2.9 per cent.

Insurance

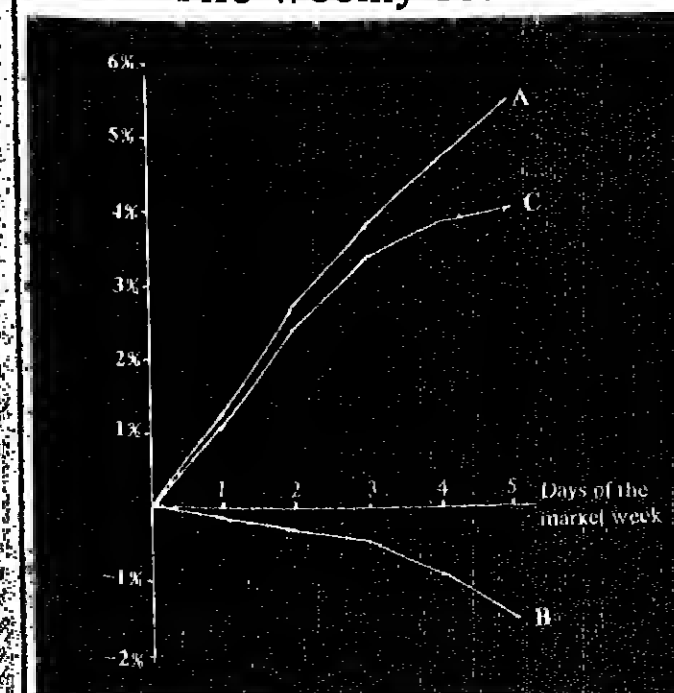
The insurance sector occupied 6.3 per cent of total handling, an increase of five points. The average stock value increase came to 4.3 per cent. In this sector one company out of 13 — Al-Zuhair Insurance — had 65.2 per cent of the sector, or 4.1 per cent of the market.

Price advances outnumbered retreats, 58-3. Al-Zuhair Insurance closed at JD 1.460 up from JD 1.250; Jordan Worsted Mills at JD 1.400 up from JD 1.200; Dar Al-Sha'b Press, Publication and Distribution at JD 1.420 up from JD 1.260; Peira Bank at JD 8 up from JD 7.210; Jordanian Industrial Investments Company at JD 1.260 up from JD 1.130.

The Garage Owners Federation Office was notable among price declines, closing at JD 8 down from JD 9. Six companies had no change in their stock value.

In the over-the-counter market about 457 shares were handled, at a market value of JD 340,000.

The weekly record



A. Stock showing a price increase
B. Stocks showing a price decrease
C. The mean record figure

Too much Arab money is lying away out of use, comparative study shows

By Robert Poullot
Star Economy Analyst



Continued from page 1

whatever funds remain are totally misplaced. Cash is so excessive that it could be enough to meet all the cash needs of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Moreover, Arabs in general keep twice as much cash as would be advisable. That means that \$40 billion are lying around virtually idle, unrecycled and untapped by those in need of cash to invest.

The result of these two phenomena is that money — both cash kept outside the banking system and bank deposits which can be withdrawn overnight — turns at too slow a pace throughout the area. On average, Arabs keep at least about three months' worth of yearly income, whereas the experience in West Germany, the Netherlands and North America is about two months.

In fact, according to estimates made by the experts of the International Monetary Fund, money should change hands much faster in the developing world than in industrial countries simply because the money stock is so small.

The survey

These are the main conclusions of an exclusive money survey made for The Jerusalem Star and covering 17 Arab countries (excluding Djibouti, Somalia, Bahrain and Lebanon). The period surveyed runs from 1960-65 up to 1976-80.

The accompanying tables show the main results. The method used to measure the actual performance of the Arab world as far as money is concerned was to set up a "pattern area" of five key countries: Venezuela, Greece, Singapore, Ireland and Trinidad-Tobago.

These countries were chosen because they are on the verge of breaking into the ranks of the industrial world or, as is the case for Ireland, are considered as the least developed of industrialized countries. Instead of distorting the picture by referring strictly to industrial countries, where financial markets are simply very different, top upper middle-income countries were selected according to a World Bank classification.

Two special features are that two countries, Venezuela and Trinidad-Tobago, are oil exporters, while Singapore is a major offshore financial centre.

This pattern area has a total population of 30 million and a combined gross national product of \$131 billion in 1980. In all cases, key ratios were averaged on the weight of each country's total money supply. It is these ratios, together with brief references to the situation in the industrial world, which served to measure excesses and deficiencies in our pool of Arab countries.

The results

The fact that there isn't enough money throughout the area stems from two different causes. The first is due to a widespread drain on foreign currency holdings by better developed and more attractive capital markets in the industrial world.

How the Arab world keeps its money

| | 1960-65 (in millions) | 1970-73 (in millions) | 1976-80 (in billions) |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Money kept outside banking system (US \$) | 3,014 | 5,219 | 39.6 |
| 2. Number (1) as share of total money | 48 per cent | 41 per cent | 33 per cent |
| 3. Pattern area share | 25 per cent | 21 per cent | 16 per cent |
| 4. Excess cash money in the Arab world (US \$) | 1,406 | 2,598 | 20.3 |
| 5. Total banking money (demand, time and saving deposits) — US \$ | 3,201 | 7,380 | 78.8 |
| 6. Total money (1 + 5) — US \$ | 6,215 | 12,599 | 118.4 |
| 7. Total gross national product domestic product for some countries — US \$ | 20,590 | 35,576 | 331.5 |
| 8. Money velocity | 4.12 times | 3.73 times | 4.05 times |
| 9. Pattern area velocity | 5.09 times | 5.59 times | 4.29 times |
| 10. Share of money stock (6) versus total national income | — | 15 per cent | 36 per cent |
| 11. Pattern area share | — | 12 per cent | 41 per cent |

- The pattern area includes Venezuela, Greece, Ireland, Trinidad and Tobago and Singapore. It serves as a yardstick to measure the performance of the Arab world.
- The excess is determined by the pattern area ratio which ideally should apply to the Arab world.
- In many countries, the gross domestic product tells a better internal economy. It is identical to the GNP less net factor payments from abroad.
- Normally, money velocity is applied against the net national product which equals the GNP less depreciation of capital stock (equipment, buildings, etc.). However, depreciation remains very difficult to pin down in many Arab countries. So the GNP was used.
- Normally, the money there is for a given amount of goods and services the greater the inflation rate, which verifies well in the Arab world. But the opposite is also true and a lack of money can hamper development.

High technology takes its toll in Japan

TOKYO (ONS) — Candid admissions of failure may seem rather strange coming from Japan's leading industrialists. Recently, however, an ever-growing number of Japanese company presidents have thrown up their hands and quit.

In the first five months of this year, 172 presidents of major companies stepped down, mainly because they were unable to cope with rapid technological changes that are threatening Japan's cozy employment system.

"I've read books on the introduction of biotechnology over and over, but haven't understood any of them really well," was how Teijin President Toku Tokusue announced his resignation. From being exclusively a textile maker, Teijin has increasingly diversified into pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, video tapes, biotechnology and genetic engineering.

"I guess it's because I'm not a technologist, much less a scientist," Mr. Tokusue continued. "So I have decided to quit in the belief that only someone with a technological back-

ground can now be a leader of a corporation like ours."

Mr. Tokusue is at least in good company. Taketaru Koakimoto, president of Nippon Kogakki, maker of Nikon cameras, was forced to admit that his fifth in good quality, sturdy 35-mm cameras, was no match for smaller, easier to operate electronic cameras that have been sweeping the market. Bitten by the electronic chip, he announced, "I'm too old to cope with the rapidly changing market," and stepped down.

Top executives are just the most prominent victims of changes being wrought by new technology and the switch to new product areas as older heavy industries lose their international competitiveness. Japan's famed life-time employment system is cracking up under the strain.

Tradition becomes a curse

In the era of high economic growth, the system guaranteed workers regular pay increases and promotion based on seniority, as well as numerous fringe benefits, in return for lifetime commit-

ment and hardwork for the same company. The result was generations of "generalists," who knew a little about most aspects of the company as they climbed the ladder but were experts in none.

For many companies that tradition has now become a curse. Japan's enviable 2.7 per cent unemployment rate cloaks an estimated 4.5 million "redundant" workers kept on in the companies to keep labour harmony. Often they can be seen sitting next to the window reading newspapers all day long, the so-called "mado giwa zoku," or "window-side group."

So far larger companies have coped with recession by offering golden handshakes to older employees, suspending new hirings, and sending redundant workers to plants of associated companies. By avoiding massive layoffs, Japan has been spared the social costs of high unemployment that bedevil Western countries, but at the cost of slumping productivity.

Last year, Japan's mining and manufacturing sector, the old economic powerhouse, managed only a 1 per

cent increase in productivity, chiefly because of production cutbacks in steel and chemicals. Leaner US and European industries, that have been able to shed their workers, are rapidly closing the productivity gap with Japan.

Many Japanese are now asking themselves whether attrition alone is enough to get rid of unwanted workers. A major steelmaker, for instance, says it needs to lose up to 15 per cent of its workforce over the next seven years.

Most big companies, having already learnt the lesson, are moving hesitantly, towards scrapping the seniority system. Honda and Sony are among the firms to have successfully "tested" using merit as a yardstick for rewarding employees, and Labour Ministry survey found that 50 per cent of major corporations are already testing wages on job performance.

Automation by robots and microelectronics is at least partly responsible for the redundancy of large numbers of workers. Industries which once had 100 men on the assembly line now only need three to mind the robots.

MIDDLE EAST IN BRIEF

PLO offices in Nigeria, Zambia

TUNIS — The governments of Zambia and Nigeria have agreed to permit the PLO to open offices in Lusaka and Lagos with all diplomatic privileges. The Palestine News Agency (Wafa) which announced this said the decision was taken during a visit by a PLO envoy to these countries. The envoy is currently on a visit to a number of African countries.

Oman revamps fishing industry

MUSCAT — The Omani Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is establishing a marine research centre to provide training opportunities to Omanis, and help, introduce modern technology in the fishing industry of the country. The centre is expected to be completed next year. According to "Al-Akhbar Oman", Oman has signed an agreement with the US to finance the development in fisheries through technical advisory and extension services and maintaining a statistical data base. The US experts will also involve themselves in the work of the marine research centre.

U.S. Congressmen favour aid to Pakistan

ISLAMABAD — A group of American Congressmen have said that they favour helping Pakistan because of the Soviet military presence in neighbouring Afghanistan. Clarence D. Long, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on foreign operations, headed the seven-member congressional group that met President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq and Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan last week. Pakistan is a very important country in the current East-West situation, said Long, a Democrat from Maryland, at an airport news conference.

Israel agrees to delay pullback

TEL AVIV — The Israeli government agreed Tuesday to delay the partial withdrawal of Israeli troops for three days at the request of the United States. The request was brought by the American envoy Robert McFarlane who gave the assurance that it would be the last time the United States asked Israel to postpone the pullback.

Kohl postpones trip

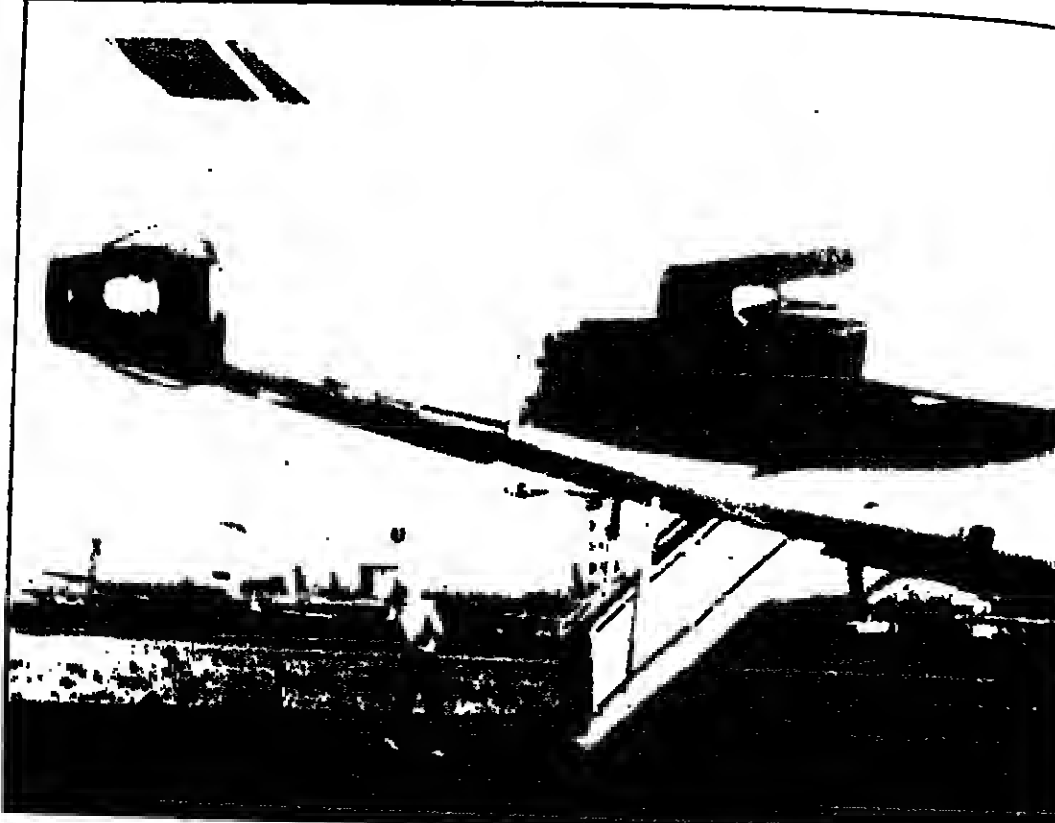
BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl cancelled his official visit to Israel this week because of the critical political situation in the Jewish state, government spokesman Peter Boenisch announced Tuesday. The West German government chief had planned a five-day trip starting Wednesday at the invitation of prime minister Menachem Begin, informed sources said. It was unlikely that Kohl would be able to travel to Israel before 1984.

Iran holds Kuwaiti fishing vessels

KUWAIT — The Iranian authorities are holding six Kuwaiti fishing boats and 15 crewmen since 22 August, government sources reported Tuesday. The crew are mostly Egyptian. The vessels were detained in one of the Iranian ports and Kuwaiti authorities were exerting efforts with the Iranians for their release. A spokesman for the Kuwaiti Fishermen's Association said the boats had probably gone astray in the Gulf waters.

Irish court to sit in Lebanon

DUBLIN — An Irish court martial, prevented from transferring to Lebanon by renewed fighting in Beirut, will be reconvened Thursday at Dublin. It was announced here Wednesday that the court will sit in the Irish capital. The court is to try three Irish soldiers accused of peacekeeping duties with the United Nations Truce Supervision Force (UNTSF) in Lebanon. The transfer to Lebanon was delayed last week and a problem.



TEHRAN — The hijacked Air France Boeing 727 parks on the tarmac at Tehran airport Sunday. One of the hijackers is seen leaving the plane to talk with Iranian officials. The airliner was hijacked Saturday by four men identified as Arabs on a flight from Vienna, Austria to Paris. It made three stops over in Geneva, Sicily and Damascus before landing finally in Tehran. The hijackers have made known their demands which they said were political. They have asked France to release an unnamed and unspecified number of Arabs in French jails. France should withdraw from Chad and also stop its activities in Iraq. On Monday the hijackers threatened to blow up the plane if they did not get their demands met within 48 hours. (AP Photo)

Qadhafi presents Soviets with ideological problems

By Mark Frankland

MOSCOW (ONS) — The Soviet Union, while extracting maximum propaganda value from French and American assistance to President Hissene Habré of Chad, remains cautious about backing his opponents and their patron, Libya's Colonel Qadhafi.



Muammar Qadhafi

The Soviets do not seem to be caught on the wrong side of African opinion. It is evident from the interview in a Soviet weekly newspaper with a senior member of the rebel Goukouni Oueddei forces, wherein a Soviet journalist pointed out that the Organisation of African Unity has recognised Hissene Habré as Chad's ruler. Muhammad Saleh Alkhabbo, a member of Goukouni's National Revolutionary Council, said during the interview, that "progressive" African states had only gone along with this to save the OAU from collapse. His side was ready for talks, he said, but Hissene himself would have to be excluded from them.

Another reason for Soviet wariness is Colonel Qadhafi himself. The Russians have not admitted that Libyans are taking part in the Chad civil war. The Soviet press merely talks of "the thesis of a certain 'Libyan threat' to Chad" and repeats Libyan claims of any involvement in the fighting.

The Soviet relationship with Qadhafi is very complicated. On the one hand he can be relied on to support most of the Soviet arguments against US policy. He is ready to go some way towards the Soviet position on Africa. He is a steadfast opponent of Arab deals with Israel.

Libya is a splendid customer for Soviet arms and military equipment. The two countries have signed a number of agreements on military and technical cooperation. According to the Soviet press, there is to be further expansion of cooperation in economic and other fields.

help maintain this equipment. Qadhafi has the services of a large number of Soviet bloc advisers and military technicians. In 1978 they numbered over 1,700.

But this does not mean, as the Russians know to their cost, that Qadhafi is a controllable Soviet ally. The constant theme in Soviet analyses of the Arab world is "black and white". There is little Soviet hope that this will change in the foreseeable future, and Colonel Qadhafi is one of the reasons for this pessimism.

The Libyan Prime Minister Major Idris Deby, who visited Moscow in March, was not as forthcoming as the two countries had reached an agreement in principle on military and technical cooperation. According to the Soviet press, there is to be further expansion of cooperation in economic and other fields.

Russians have already sold Libya a small research reactor but it remains to be seen how forthcoming they will be in bigger nuclear deals. They have an extreme allergy to the spread of nuclear weapons and Qadhafi has a known interest in acquiring them.

The Libyan leader also presents Moscow with ideological problems. There is no Libyan communist party (unless it is very deep underground) nor has there ever been one. The Russians do not accept the possibility of truly firm alliances with countries that are not controlled by Marxist-Leninist parties. Libya is militantly Islamic — a stumbling block for the Russians.

One can only speculate whether there is any debate within the Soviet leadership about the wisdom of helping Libya such huge quantities of arms that a country with three million people can virtually match the weaponry of Egypt with a population of over 40 million. It would be a painful debate and painful debates about Soviet foreign policy, if they happen at all, are carried on in very limited circles.

Meanwhile, the easy way out is for Moscow to use the wretchedness of Chad as additional ammunition against the Reagan Administration. That France should be the Western country with troops actually in Chad is not allowed to distract attention from America's supposedly greater guilt. Washington literally demanded from Paris direct military intervention in Chad, the army newspaper, Red Star, insisted last week.

The propaganda benefit in Chad is obvious. But there is no evidence that Moscow wants the conflict there to continue, not least because it is beyond its control. The last thing the Soviet Union wants is to be dragged into a crisis not of its own choosing.

Zia eases ban on visits to opposition leader

By Shyam Bhatta

LONDON (ONS) — Family relatives are once again being allowed to visit Benazir Bhutto, acting president of the Pakistan People's Party, who is under house arrest in Karachi. She has been held in seclusion since last April when the military regime of General Zia ul Haq forbade her all contact with the outside world.

Sources close to the Bhutto family said a new list of approved family visitors had been drawn up by the government and those on the list would be allowed to visit Benazir for short periods of time. The relaxation of the ban on visitors coincides with Zia's latest promise to hold national elections in Pakistan by March 1985.

Benazir's enforced isolation began last April when she threatened to expel any member of the Peoples Party who broke ranks and attended rallies organised in support of Zia. The General, who also styles himself chief martial law administrator, was then in the process of turning the Bhutto family home province of Sindh Army organisers had hoped that political rallies addressed by the General during his tour would be attended by members of all political parties.

Benazir's insistence that Peoples Party members boycott all such rallies infuriated the army high command. Her telephone was cut off at the family home in Clifton Beach, Karachi. The six-approved relatives, including two young nieces, who were allowed to meet her were told that no more visits would be permitted.

The ban continued even when Benazir rushed to hospital last June with an acute infection of the middle ear that required surgery under a general anaesthetic.

Benazir, aged 30, has been in prison or under house arrest since 1977 when her father, Zul-



President Zia-ul-Haq

fikar Ali Bhutto, was deposed and later executed. Like her mother, Nusrat Bhutto, she is now a politician in her own right with a nationwide following.

When Mrs Bhutto left Pakistan last year for Europe, where she is being treated for lung cancer, she nominated Benazir to act in her place as president of the Peoples Party. Benazir, then under house arrest at the family estate in Larkana, Sindh, was brought to Karachi.

Zia's treatment of the Bhutto women has been a major cause of unrest in the Sindh where the army is especially unpopular. His recent offer to hold elections by 1985 has done little to soothe popular feeling. Similar promises have been made in the past only to be subsequently broken or forgotten.

Doe's visit intensifies 'aid war'

By Richard Hall

LONDON (ONS) — The state visit to Israel last week by Liberian leader Dr Samuel Doe will intensify the African 'aid war'. The visit has upset members of Opec which hopes to dissuade Doe's neighbours from recognising Israel by reminding black heads of state that Opec aid to Africa in 1983 will total more than \$750 million.

Saudi Arabia has warned that a restoration of diplomatic links with Israel might lead to the stoppage of Arab economic aid to Africa. Liberia has enjoyed massive funding from the United States and the IMF in the past two years. Direct Opec aid has been limited to a \$22.5 million grant for a power station.

But several other West African countries would be hard hit by a cut-off of Arab aid — notably Ghana, Mali and the Ivory Coast. Although the US can exert leverage on Israel's behalf, Jerusalem has no way of matching Arab funds. Israel's strength lies in supplying technical expertise, especially military. Zaire, which recognised Israel in May 1982, has several hundred military advisers at work, using weapons captured from the PLO during the Lebanese fighting.

The allegiance of the black African countries is diplomatically significant because they control almost a third of the votes in the United Nations General Assembly. The results of the Nigerian elections, with the return of President Shugu Shagari, might have been a disappointment for Israel. Had his main opponent, Chief Awolowo, been successful, the chances of recognition would have been much better.

Awolowo has often expressed sympathy for Israel, which he frequently visits. One of the Regent states in western Nigeria — where his support is strongest — has already voted in favour of recognition. But the Muslim northerners, who Back Shagari, have always been resolutely opposed.



President Doe of Liberia

There were sharp repercussions in Lagos, the Nigerian capital, last month when it was known that the police were about to receive para-military equipment, including revolvers and handcuffs, on "soft loan" terms from Israel. The deal was cancelled and two senior police officers have been reprimanded.

In an apparent reaction to Doe's visit to Israel, the Gulf Cooperation Council Saturday announced that it will halt aid to any African country that resumes relations with Israel. The unanimous decision was taken at a meeting of the Council in Taif, Saudi Arabia.

Iran repays American loans

LONDON (ONS) — Iran, despite the costly war with Iraq, has nearly finished paying off loans extended to the Shah by American banks. The West, by contrast, appears considerably more reluctant to settle old debts with the ayatollahs.

Iran's latest loan settlement was \$491.5 million paid to the Export-Import Bank in Washington last week. The settlement was the largest to date of the 30 that Iran has made to US banks under the January 1981 agreement for the release of the American hostages held in Tehran for 440 days.

Western officials tend to see Iran's speedy repayment as a signal that the ayatollahs are anxious for closer commercial ties. Indirect US exports to Iran in the first half of this year totalled \$97 million, compared to \$122 million for the whole of 1982.

But the ayatollahs may only be bowing to Islamic dictates. Observers stress that outstanding debts are un-Islamic and therefore an anathema to Tehran. At the same time, however, Iran has refused to consider cash claims by the Shah's family which may be as high as \$40 million. The refusal is legitimate, because there was no central bank involvement.

Such claims are being handled by the International Court at the Hague, together with the question of payments demanded by foreign companies for work on contracts during the Shah's regime. Most of these disputes are expected to drag on for years.

Iran's accelerating loan repayment has been made possible by mounting oil revenues

during the past year. Unlike Iraq, which has seen two major oil outlets cut since the start of the Gulf war, Iran has managed to keep export pipelines open to earn revenues of some \$2 billion in July, against war costs of only \$500 million a month.

The government is using the repayments to pressure the West into settling old debts. To date, Iran has collected only \$4 billion of the \$7 billion owed on loans made by the Shah before the 1979 revolution, together with another \$2 billion in interest and commission.

France, which backs Iraq in the Gulf war, is the highest debtor at \$1.5 billion, the Finance Ministry in Tehran says. Having paid more than \$330 million to French institutions, Iran is now threatening to take the Mitterrand government to the International Court.

Other countries yet to settle allegedly had debts with Iran are Britain (\$800 million), Poland (\$200 million), Bulgaria (\$160 million), Turkey and Sudan, the ayatollahs say. The loans were made in the years after the oil-price increase of 1973.

Iran's repayment of non-syndicated loans to American banks comes from funds set aside in a Bank of England account. Some \$859.9 million, or two-thirds of the \$1.418 billion fund, has been paid out, some of it back to Iran in interest payments.

Only another seven US banks remain to be paid, Iranian banking sources say. Repayment is expected within the coming weeks, thus closing yet another chapter on the American hostage crisis.



Scene of one of the many bomb explosions in Lebanon: Violence and terror

American religious group calls for action on Lebanon

NEW YORK (KUNA) — The United States must act now to prevent further suffering and massive displacement of people in Lebanon, including exerting pressure on Israel and Syria, says an American religious group.

In a report, the American Friends Service Committee, better known as Quakers, calls on the US government to challenge violations of human rights and to encourage respect for international law in order to prevent even more violence and killings in Lebanon.

The report cites evidence of increasing violations of international law and human rights by Israel in Lebanon and to a lesser extent by the Lebanese government itself.

Unless concerted action is taken soon to halt the pattern of violations, the report warns, civilian deaths will increase and Lebanon will face de facto partition. The report's findings are based on field sources and published materials.

In addition to making specific recommendations to Syria, Israel and Lebanon, the report urges the United States to use its cordial relations and extensive aid relationships with Lebanon and Israel "to the extent necessary" to ensure respect for international legal and human rights standards.

"Our experience in troubled areas throughout the world end particularly in the Middle East, convinces us that this is the time when peoples of good will must call on their governments to act to

prevent further violence and suffering in Lebanon." Therefore we ask other Americans to join us in strongly urging our leaders to give this report, and its recommendations, the immediate and crucial attention they deserve.

The report focuses separately on the three principal sectors of Lebanon — the north and east, under Syrian control, the South, under Israeli control, and the Beirut area, under Lebanese control. In each of these areas the committee reviewed three specific concerns — the vulnerability of civilians to violent abuse and displacement, the welfare of prisoners, and the attempts of occupying powers to interfere with the Lebanese economy and administration.

In the Syrian-controlled north and east of Lebanon civilians are most at risk as a result of Syrian encouragement of fighting between rival Lebanese and Palestinian militia groups.

The report sees longer-standing pressures for partition as the main problem in the Israeli-occupied south where, since January 1983, Israel has tried to set up a new militia force and a network of civilian councils to take over government administrative tasks.

The Lebanese government, the report says, should itself adhere to internationally accepted human rights standards to prevent abuse of detainees, massive displacements of poor Lebanese squatter communities in Beirut and large-scale deportations of Palestinians and other non-Lebanese.

Conference on Palestine continues amid calm

By Carrie Nette Thompson
Star Geneva correspondent

GENEVA: The International Conference on the Question of Palestine (ICQP) has been very calm compared to the expectations fostered by extreme security measures in Geneva in general and the UN complex in particular. Seeing the usually placid avenues of Geneva turned into Beirut-style patrolled streets with armed guards standing atop buildings and their brothers-in-uniforms staffing roadblock checkpoints led many spectators to believe PLO chairman Yasser Arafat would make a surprise appearance.

One still hears the whispered rumours, sometimes from highly placed sources and sometimes from curious spectators, but thus far UN and PLO officials deny that he will come. Even the sources which speculate differ on their theorizing as to the effectiveness of Arafat's being present, with some stating adamantly that no Palestinian conference can be meaningful with his being absent, while others declare just as strongly that Arafat's presence would so detract from the conference per se as to render it meaningless.

While the speculation of his presence-or-absence continues, the ICQP moves from speaker to speaker with little news emerging from any source.

As in the 5 regional conferences preceding the global one, the main theme is the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people. The secondary issue is the continued aggression and suppression by Israel. Most speakers have dwelt on variations of these two subjects, offering little additional data to contemplate.

Several side issues have erupted during the course of the debate. Among them was the condemnation of apartheid and racism in South Africa and the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa. The representative of the Organization of African Unity drew attention to those matters and continued by condemning the military co-operation between South Africa and Israel, describing the two states as "identical racist entities."

Leading a verbal attack by several delegates, the Nicaraguan representative blamed the US for the core of the problems in Central America, and singled out El Salvador for closing its eyes to Israel's activities, especially in the military field.

The Iranian delegate raised the issue of the Iran-Iraq war and accused Iraq of aggression, as well as diverting both nations' resources away from their mutual struggle against Israel.

The Iraqi delegate reported by pointing to Iran's rejection of all international and regional efforts to end the war and underlined the existing co-operation between Israel and Iran in providing the latter with US-made weapons by Israel.

In spite of the relative lack of new ideas to emerge from the conference, ICQP officials feel it is successful, pointing to the 137 participants who have chosen to attend.

Kaddoumi's address

The second day of the conference was highlighted by three factors: The admission of the PLO to full status as a participating member of the conference and speeches made respectively by the chairman of the political dept of the PLO, Farouk Kaddoumi and by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt, El Shafat Abdel Hamid.

Kaddoumi, in his hour-long prepared text, compared Israel's invasion of Lebanon in response to the attempted assassination of the Israeli ambassador to the court of St. James to the "law of Moses" which had called for "an eye-for-an-eye and a tooth-for-a-tooth", but which had been translated into "Begin's law preaching 1,000 eyes and more for one eye", as he cited figures of 70,000 victims killed or wounded and half a million displaced. Mr. Kaddoumi had very strong words for the United States as he referred to Palestinian and Lebanese refugees in camps having "enjoyed the illusion of American protection and word of honour of their special Middle East status." Philip Habib. Additionally he made reference to the "American-Israeli will to liquidate the Palestinian people."

Kaddoumi graciously acknowledged those Western states which he felt had been particularly supportive of the Palestinian cause and which he hoped would lead the way for further support, namely Greece, Austria, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. He made reference to the dissonance within the PLO leadership when he stated, "If any political movement we have to face so far as the Israeli state is concerned."



Farouk Kaddoumi (right) and Zeddi Terzi PLO Permanent Observer at the United Nations discuss a point, Tuesday prior to the second session of the Conference.

Internal problems. No one on the political scene would dare to challenge our national unity."

Kaddoumi said the image of the Jews had changed over the years from that of being the oppressed to being "ruthless suppressors".

In response to Kaddoumi's speech, a press statement was issued by a dissident group of Israelis who are attending the conference in support of the Palestinian cause. The group calling itself "the delegation for the Israeli Council for Israeli Palestinian peace" said that it "...welcomes in particular the reiteration by the PLO representative of the acceptance by the PLO of various peace plans which specifically stress the need for mutual recognition and peace between the state of Israel and the Palestinian people. These positions are in accordance with the peace plan of the Israeli Council, whose main elements are independence and security of Israel, within its pre-1967 boundaries. Withdrawal of Israeli forces from the areas occupied in 1967 and from Lebanon; The right of the Palestinian people to create a state of their own in the West Bank and the Gaza strip with its capital in East Jerusalem, and the just solution of the refugee problem."

The statement continued, "The Israeli Council welcomes the specific reference made by Mr. Kaddoumi to the important role of the Israeli peace forces in arousing Israeli public opinion against the policies of Begin's government and to the fact that within the Zionist camp, many voices are heard for a peace and just solution of the Palestinian problem."

"The resignation of Prime Minister Begin it said, underlines the need for all those interested in a just peace in the Middle East to lend a hand to their efforts."

In what appeared to be a subtle effort on the part of his country to return to the Arab fold, Mr. Abdel Hamid spoke more as a firm supporter of the Palestinian cause than as the representative of a country that was one half the Camp David peace agreement. He pointed out that Egypt's peace relationship with Israel had been predicated on the basis that Israel would honour Egypt's "Arab kinship", and that "Egypt will accept no alternative to a just and noble peace for all concerned." He asserted that Israel's presence in the West Bank was based on armed force, as are their "14 settlements in Gaza and 96 in the Golan". Mr. Abdel Hamid said that Israel is required to put aside its Judaization of the West Bank as such occupation negates peace.

Israel's views

On Monday Israel's ambassador to the UN in Europe, angrily attacked the conference as a

squandering of seven million dollars and as a forum which made a mockery of peace.

Speaking to the press Dr. Ovadia Soffer said Israel refused to take part in a conference which allows extremists to advocate war in an organization established to promote peace.

The conclusions of this conference are known in advance he said adding that the conference had a budget of \$7 million. He charged that even the majority of Arab states accorded the conference so little priority they were largely sending low level delegations.

Many Western countries are not participating or are attending as observers. The United States is not taking part and is withholding a portion of its UN contribution, \$1.5 million, earmarked for the conference.

Soffer said, the recommendations contained in the draft final document call for the pursuit of a total war against Israel by all possible means, including armed struggle and appeal to the United Nations to help pursue a war of destruction against a sovereign state which is a member of the UN. When it was pointed out to Mr. Soffer that there were some Israelis who were attending the conference out of personal conviction, the ambassador replied that this was more appropriately dealt with in Israel proper and not within the confines of the press conference he was holding. He further stressed that the majority of the Israelis — "the consensus of the country" — fully supported Israel's stand on the conference.

Security

To ensure security, there are 1,200 policemen, 2,000 soldiers, tanks, canon and miles of barbed wire which have transformed the gentle city of Geneva. Everyone devoutly hopes the gunfire will continue to be missing until the conference ends on 7 September.

In this usually relaxed city, the unprecedented security measures are regarded with a mixture of curiosity and disbelief, but the Head of the Geneva Department of Justice and Police said the police and soldiers are armed with live ammunition, and have orders to shoot after a single warning.

Geneve airport has temporarily lost its reputation for quick and easy luggage clearance, and a diplomatic passport is no guarantee against having bags and person scrutinized. Over-flying the UN Palais des Nations, or flying within a one-mile radius of it, is out for the duration of the conference. Eleven of Geneva's 40 border crossings into France have been closed completely, and three others partly so.

Parking near the Palais des Nations is prohibited. Visitors' tours have been cancelled, and legions of international civil servants have been requested not to invite outsiders to the exclusive Palais restaurant.

Although delegations are free to choose their residences, those requiring most protection are probably be concentrated in four or five hotels. Guests and visitors to those hotels can expect to be questioned and searched.

The conference, arranged two years ago, was originally to have been held in Paris but in June the French government, jittery after a number of terrorist attacks, backed out.

Among other worries, they had already heard notice that at least 50,000 protesters would take the streets on the opening day of the conference which coincided with the first anniversary of the massacre in a Jewish restaurant on the Rue de Rosiers.

Under a 1947 agreement between Switzerland and the UN, Geneva cannot refuse any conference, although it did manage to get this one delayed by a fortnight and shortened by two days.

UNRWA gets new official

AMMAN (Star) — The United States ambassador in Lebanon Mr. Robert Dillio has been named as the next UNRWA deputy-commissioner general.

A release from the Agency's headquarters in Vienna said Mr. Dillio is expected to assume his new post by the end of the year. He will succeed Mr. Alan Brown, a former British ambassador who is due to retire at the end of January this year.

Meanwhile the Commissioner-General of UNRWA Olof Rydbeck has left Vienna on a visit to Japan and Australia for talks with senior government officials and voluntary organizations. Japan has pledged \$8 million to UNRWA this year, while Australia has contributed over \$1.2 million.

UNRWA relies almost entirely on voluntary contributions from governments for its funds. This year the Agency's budget is set at about \$207 million. Nearly 2 million Palestinian refugees have registered with UNRWA.

Israel moves to curb inflation

AMMAN (Star) — The economic situation of Israel today and efforts being made to curb the ever increasing inflation has created tension within the government. The most disappointed person in the government is the Minister of Finance, Yoram Aridor whose economic recovery policies were apparently rejected by the Cabinet.

Highlights of the proposals by the Ministerial Committee for Economic Affairs include the cancellation of maternity grants which will save the government IS 750 million a year, increasing interest rate on development loans by 2 per cent, increasing tax on additional income to 45 per cent, imposing tax on Israeli working abroad and amendment of the national insurance law.

The Committee also decided to save money by cutting down the budgets of the following ministries: Energy IS 175 million, Sciences IS 30 million, Religions IS 400 million and Health IS 100 million.

Purchase tax was imposed on a number of items few of them luxury items. The public sees this as the end of the so-called "sound economy" of Aridor. They say the Cabinet including the Prime Minister, by their act have discredited Aridor and have left him with the option to resign.

Altogether, the government aims at cutting down IS 55 billion from the general budget.

The Afro scene

Nigerian elections: Victory for democracy

By Star Staff Writer

AFTER WHAT could be described as a voting "jam-boree," Nigerians have apparently passed a "democratic test". However, the elections, the first to be held by civilians since 1966, were not without problems.

Even before voting began in the presidential elections on 6 August there was widespread fear that the whole elections might collapse as a result of violence perpetrated by hired political thugs.

Scores of people were killed or wounded in several of the nineteen states during campaigning. But when the presidential elections went through without incidents, it was thought by many that all was well to the world's fourth largest democracy.

Contrary to this belief, the gubernatorial elections the following week was to send Nigeria back to the pre-independence days of violence and wanton killings. Following alleged vote rigging in two states Oyo and Ondo, trouble flared up and the flame of Nigeria's tribal politics was rekindled, blazing across the country.

When the dust settled, more than eighty people had been killed. Voting in the two states was suspended indefinitely, pending investigations into the allegations. The Federal Electoral Commission promised fresh elections if the charges were found to be genuine.

President Shehu Shagari who has been re-elected for a second term of office lasting four years, and whose National Party of Nigeria (NPN) members were mostly victims of the violence exercised great restraint in dealing with the situation.

Now the elections are over, and the NPN has been given the political mandate to run the affairs of the country at least for the next four years. It is hoped that, Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe the two foremost challengers to Shagari will close their ranks. They should accept defeat in good faith and as good and prominent politicians as they are reputed to be, join hands with Shagari in his efforts to find solutions to Nigeria's sagging economy.

Perhaps a piece of advice to Shagari is to step up the campaign against corruption which is reported to have taken deep roots in the Nigerian society. His Ethical Revolution Committee must be seen to be working toward that goal. This will save the country the millions of naira paid for contracts and other jobs which were never executed.

The most challenging task facing the Nigerian government today is how to reverse the one-dying trend of the country's once booming and prosperous economy. Nigeria now owes over \$14 billion — the effects of the oil glut and financial mismanagement during the boom period.

In fact, things have gone so bad economically that the government could not pay salaries of workers for some months. Last week, the Nigerian Labour Congress comprising 41 industrial unions called a nation-wide strike to back its demand for payment of the outstanding salaries and allowances. These are signs which do not augur well for the future of Shagari's government and there is the need for peace to prevail in the country to enable the government to tackle these problems.

All said and done, Nigerians must be congratulated on their successful elections. It is a victory for democracy in Africa. This gesture should be emulated by other African nations which have been plagued by political squabbles since independence. The lesson to be learnt from political instability is development to all aspects of life. Nothing can be achieved in a state of violence, instability and lawlessness.

Black politics re-emerge in South Africa

By Allister Sparks

JOHANNESBURG (ONS) — Black politics is re-emerging in South Africa after the repression of its two main movements in the early 1960s and late 1970s. More than 5000 people representing some 100 diverse organisations broadly sympathetic to the African National Congress, which was banned in 1960, gathered in Cape Town at the weekend for the launch of a new alliance called the United Democratic Front.

In June 200 organisations that could be called the ideological remnants to Steve Biko's Black Consciousness Movement, which was decimated by banning orders in 1977, gathered in a black township north of Pretoria to form an alliance called the National Forum.

Several factors have given impetus to this rebirth. The main one, paradoxically, is the government's proposed constitutional reform to give segregated parliamentary representation to the coloured and Indian minorities but still nothing to the African majority.

While government supporters imagine they are making a generous concession to the blacks that will begin a process of racial reconciliation, blacks are uniting in their angry rejection of it.

Academics at Johannesburg's Rand Afrikaans University have disclosed that they had run opinion polls which showed the government's 'reform' to be even more unpopular among blacks than the idea of continued whites-only rule.

The idea of forming a United Front of groups opposed to the new constitution began to take shape in January, soon after the government unveiled its plan and the main coloured party, the Labour Party, agreed to participate in it.

A meeting was held in Johannesburg at which Dr. Alim Boesak, the dynamic young coloured theologian who is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and something of a national hero among young blacks, issued a stirring call for united opposition.

Working committees were formed and nearly 100 organisations, including churches, civic groups, trade unions and sports bodies, agreed earlier this month to form the UDF and launch it with a mass rally in Cape Town. Many wanted Boesak to be the leader, but he declined. A collective leadership has emerged instead, including



AZAPO leaders meet in Johannesburg

Albertina Sisulu, wife of the imprisoned deputy ANC leader, Walter Sisulu, and Oscar Mpetha, an elderly black trade unionist.

This brings one to another factor giving impetus to the new movements. The South African government, apparently under pressure from the Reagan Administration to produce some results to justify a continuation of its controversial policy of 'constructive engagement', allowed more than 50 banning orders to lapse in June.

It has also not banned some political prisoners who recently completed their sentences, and tried to do routinely. This has put a number of potent black political figures back into action. Mrs. Sisulu, who was banned for 17 years, is one. Her son, Zwelakhe, a journalist who was part of the Black Consciousness Movement, is another.

Salts Cooper and Minnie Myeza are two able young men who were released from Robben Island prison recently and not banned. In March, they were elected officers of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), a movement founded in 1978 to fill the gap left by the banning of the black consciousness organisations the year before.

Muggers keep Ugandans indoors

By David Musoke

KAMPALA (ONS) — A night-out at a Kampala disco is an all-night affair. Once in the dance hall, few revellers dare leave before sunrise. Dancers are kept inside by the fear of criminals and thugs who take advantage of night-fall to impose a reign of terror and thuggery in the capital's streets. Tales of unaccompanied girls, who have tried to return home at night, include mugging, rape and even death.

The government temporarily banned discos three months ago after outraged parents bombarded newspapers with angry letters of the horrors facing their off-spring. In addition to the dangers of Kampala's streets at night, dancers are not necessarily safe inside the discos.

Reports are commonplace of gunmen invading dance halls, terrorising diners and looting money and wrist watches. An opposition MP and a senior government official were killed recently by unidentified gunmen who sprayed revellers on a local bar with a hail of bullets.

The government ban was rescinded after the state-owned daily Uganda Times ran a strongly-worded leader, criticising the government for over-reacting to the gunnery. Washington, London and Dublin had not banned entertainment at the first shot of a gun, the paper said.

The low and order situation in Kampala was so bad earlier this year that many discos shut down. The capital would turn into a ghost town at sunset as thousands of public servants, businessmen and school children fled to the remote and peaceful suburbs — away from the gun-fire of Kampala.

There was a self-imposed curfew. No sooner had the sun disappeared than the sound of gun-fire would be heard everywhere. No businessman dared leave his goods in shop windows.



Ugandan soldier on guard in Kampala: A reign of terror in the capital

down, no public servant his files, stationery and other valuables at his desk. Businessmen and office-owners alike resorted to the erection of jail-like barricades around their shops and offices to keep out the determined criminal.

A relentless government crack-down appears to have partially paid off. In addition, the City Council has also obtained the spores and other electrical equipment to light up the streets by night. Many criminals have fled to milit, remote suburbs where they continue to harrass, loot and even kill.

But, as Kampalans return to enjoy a night out, the mushrooming discos have brought new problems — chiefly non-stop noise, from dusk to dawn.

Soviets arm Ethiopia

THE SOVIETS have decided that they are in Ethiopia to stay. They regard it as a vital link in a chain of Soviet satellites stretching from Afghanistan to the Atlantic Ocean. Ethiopia has the largest army in black Africa. It is equipped with much of the Soviet Union's latest weaponry, and there are several thousand Soviet advisers in the country showing the Ethiopians how to use the sophisticated equipment with which they have been suddenly provided.

But if the Soviets are generous with arms deliveries, they cannot afford economic and food aid, which is what the people of Ethiopia need. There is famine throughout much of the country, and help is being provided by North American and EEC governments and private relief organizations. Supervision of its use is minimal, however, and observers on the spot claim that much of it is being diverted to feed the Ethiopian army. A British agricultural and rural development adviser who has just been travelling in the area refers to an "Ethiopian army which is being gratuitously fed with American and EEC food".

Swiss Press Review

Brazilian government faces mounting economic problems

By Carolyn Marlin

RIO DE JANEIRO (ONS) — Five weeks after undergoing double bypass heart surgery in the United States, Brazilian President João Figueiredo spent a final weekend last week relaxing at his official residence before resuming work. Doctors claim a rapid recovery for the vigorous 67-year-old General who is trying to lead the country back to democracy after 19 years of military rule. But now it is the president's head, not heart, making the news in what may become the most difficult period of his administration.

Morning pressure exists for him to take a more realistic view of the country's problems and prepare to compromise on economic policy, talk with the opposition and hold elections for his successor.

"At last we have consensus in Brazil," editorialised the newsweekly *Ístio*. "Without political understanding between government and society the serious economic, social and political problems afflicting the country will not be solved. Political parties, businessmen, union leaders and even government members agree."

In addition to the familiar litany of rampant inflation, escalating unemployment, record debt and social injustice, Figueiredo's government is now accused of having lost control. The man himself, perhaps dulled to the urgent mood of crisis by medical preoccupations, is being told to take up the reins and govern.

The seeds of trouble were sown when the government's PDS party was forced into a tenuous coalition with the right-wing workers party (PFB) after last November's elections, the first in 18 years. A new president will be chosen by an electoral college, currently dominated by the government, in January 1985.

Figueiredo says he will not run but has stated that the question of his successor was for him to decide and the party to approve. Succession, he said in December, should not even be considered until 1984, so that the government could concentrate on the vital problems of inflation and unemployment.

But once the post-election dust had settled, presidential candidates began to emerge from all quarters. In May, a poll run by the newspaper *Jornal de Brasil*, showed in an open contest the leading socialist and governor of Rio de Janeiro, Leonel Brizola, would win with 23.1 per cent of the vote.

By the time Figueiredo left for his US trip, Interior Minister Mario Andreazza seemed his most likely choice. Shortly after the *Jornal*'s poll, Figueiredo said that while the PDS held the

majority in the electoral college, it would put up only one name. He noted that this might not be an 'ideal candidate' but 'realities' had to be considered — one being popular demand for a civilian, not a military choice.

As the newly-elected Congress went about its business, discontent grew in PDS ranks. The party



João Figueiredo

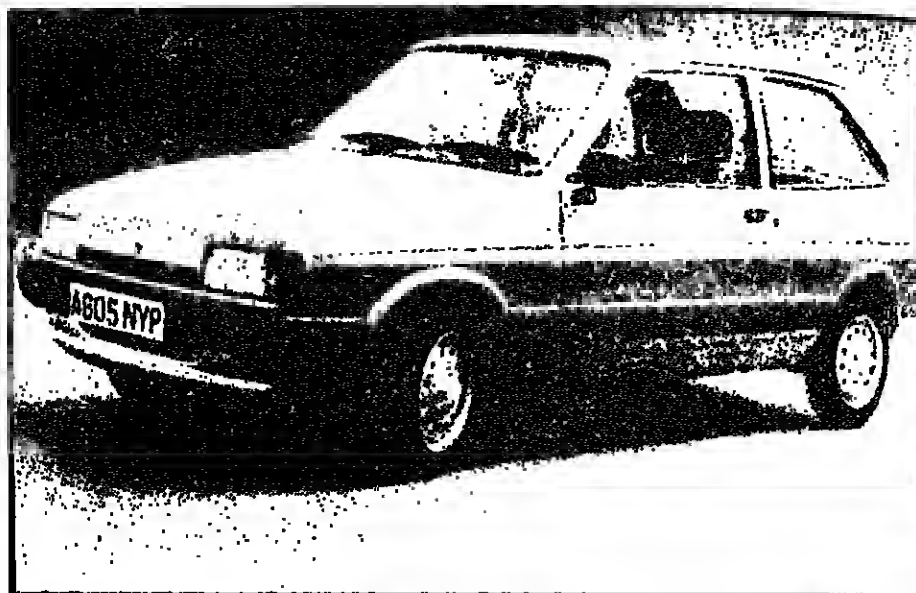
feels it has little part in decision-making, especially in economic and administrative matters. Most legislation emerges as executive decrees from the Presidential Palace then goes to Congress for discussion before becoming law.

On the eve of his departure for the US, Figueiredo announced unpopular salary controls which would demonstrate Brazil's determination to put a brake on inflation and government spending — as demanded by the IMF which has withheld part of a total \$411 million loan since May.

While recuperating at a luxury estate near the Cleveland hospital, Figueiredo was dealt an unexpected and personally hurtful blow by former Minister General Golbery do Couto e Silva, mentor of the government's 'abertura' (opening) policy back to democracy. The General had neither the will nor the health to govern any longer, he said. His remarks sparked the current burst of criticism.

When Aureliano Chaves, who assumed the presidency during Figueiredo's absence, handed back the office on Friday (26 August) he handed over problems on which everyone, from the Communists to the Chamber of Commerce, want to see action not high-handed autocracy.

What's New?



FORD'S RESTYLED Fiesta range features a diesel version from the company's new Dagenham plant which has jumped to the top of the fuel economy charts.

The car will be Britain's smallest homemade diesel model and takes Ford into a new motoring area where several of its main European rivals, notably VW, have already scored.

With a five-speed gearbox this 54 HP unit gives 56.5 mpg in town, 74.3 mpg at 56 mph and 50.4 mpg at 75 mph — the first car to exceed 50 mpg at all levels of the Government test cycle.

Maximum speed is over 90 mph and acceleration of 0-60 mph is around 17 seconds. The diesel will be available in Popular, Popular Plus and L trim packages.

The new, rounded body has a restyled front end, a lower bonnet line and a totally revised facia. All models are 11 per cent better than the old on fuel economy, and the top selling 1.1 litre is about a third more economical in town.

France involves itself in a 'no-win' situation in Chad

By Lea Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — There is certainly much sympathy in Britain for the French dilemma over Chad, but there is also a certain amount of incredulity that France could have got itself yet again into a "no-win" situation in Africa. Certainly, neither Britain nor France shares the American attitude that the desert warfare in Chad represents a crucial contest in the worldwide contest between freedom and Moscow-backed revolution, embodied in this case in the person of Colonel Muammar Qaddafi.

As far as the British press is concerned, Chad is an unreal war and may be even an unreal state. The *Times* newspaper quoted the nineteenth-century Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, who said that the French could include Chad in their empire, because he doubted whether the country existed.

The rest of the British press has reported the war very much in the style of Evelyn Waugh's famous novel about a small African war, 'Scoop'. None of the British journalists has so far seen any fighting. They have had to find their stories in the capital, N'djamena, either by attending press conferences where no news is really given or by frequenting one of the town's two hotels and talking to other journalists — just as in 'Scoop'.

But even the French government appears to know that there is something ridiculous about the Chadian war. President Mitterrand, it will be remembered, was at first reluctant to commit French troops to supporting President Hissène Habré against the invasion of Libyan-backed rebels from the north. He agreed to do so only after United States diplomatic pressure and what was frankly blackmail by President Habib.

But, having succumbed to this pressure, the French president has acted with resolution and sent a sufficiently strong force to deter further advances by the rebels and probably stabilise the situation. The question being asked in London is what happens after that? France cannot afford to keep its troops in the Sahara for very long and, in any case, it could well be jeopardising important trade links with other African countries, like Algeria and Libya itself.

The fact is that, despite their different colonial traditions, Britain and France now take a similar

view about the problems of Africa. It is that the Africans should work out their own solutions to their political, tribal and ideological differences without interference — and certainly not military intervention — from powers outside Africa, and that West European countries can best help their old friends in Africa through trade, economic assistance and moral and diplomatic support, but not by sending troops.

The French have come to this viewpoint rather late in the day, after counting the cost of propping up unsupportable regimes in the Central African Republic and elsewhere in the heart of Africa. After all, in the past France has given support to the current Chadian rebel, Goukouni Oueddei, and fought against the current president, Hissène Habré.

Britain's stand on this point of view can be seen in its quite unhysterical reaction to the many crises going on in English-speaking Africa. While many people are getting excited about the outcome of the recent Nigerian elections, for example, and even talking about the possibility of civil war, the British government takes the view that the elections have shown democracy at work and probably all will work out for the best in time.

Similarly, while many of the 'front-line' states in Southern Africa have voiced their concern about the fighting in Angola and attacks by South African troops on Lesotho (a subject on which their ambassadors in London last week had talks at the Foreign Office), the British government's view is that while there are still Cuban troops in Angola there is bound to be instability.

So, in Chad too, the British government takes the view that the Libyan troops ought not to be there, but that the French troops will probably not help the situation in the long run either.

All of this contrasts with current attitudes towards Africa by the Reagan Administration in America and also by the Israelis. The United States is now committed, of course, to taking a firm stand against Moscow-inspired rebellions worldwide — whether in Central America, Asia or Africa.

The show of American military strength in manoeuvres around the coast of Africa, from the Mediterranean to Egypt, Sudan and Somalia, is all part of that American commitment.

By Mark A. Bruzonsky
Special to the Star

WASHINGTON — Not since Henry Kissinger undermined, discredited, and eventually expelled William Rogers from the State Department more than a decade ago has a White House been so at odds with a secretary of state. The US president still appears to have confidence in George Shultz, but hardly anyone else does.

Nevertheless, since the Reagan administration cannot afford to have another secretary resign during its first term — or so it seems the president and his top advisers believe — Shultz has not been asked and probably will not be asked for his resignation.

According to last week's *Newsweek* magazine, senior White House aides nearly panicked when Shultz hinted he might consider resigning. That "would brand this president as a failure in foreign policy," said one senior White House official, according to *Newsweek*. "We could never recover from that blow."

Consequently, Shultz may linger on through next year's November election, defeated and increasingly impotent. Still, the recent avalanche of news stories describing Shultz's loss of stature and diminution in authority are totally accurate, and the pressures are building in a way that a proud man might have to find an excuse "to return to California" as Shultz is reported to have warned the president.

In the past few weeks Shultz's position has been more than harmed. It has been almost totally undermined by White House and National Security Council disparagement of his performance and abilities. And once those around the president start the process of behind-the-scenes comment and carefully orchestrated leaks, the Washington rumour-circuit comes alive sometimes creating a self-fulfilling prophecy.

From Latin American policy where he was hardly consulted, to Middle East negotiations where he has been upended, to international economic matters where no one seems in control, the Shultz state department is under a barrage of unrelenting criticism and abuse.

Under Secretary for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger, the man who really handles the department's day-to-day operations, has also become the subject of scorn. "He is a burned-out case: very sick and very defeated," noted a senior Washington analyst with very close ties to the White House and the State Department.

Eagleburger reportedly recently told confidants that "foreign policy is the management of insoluble problems." It was a fitting comment for an administrator that has few real policies, little strategy, and must increasingly react to world affairs.

Robert McFarlane's appointment as special Middle East negotiator was, of course, one of the tip-offs to Shultz's precipitous decline. Disgusted at the erroneousness of nearly all State Depart-

Crisis at the State Department

Shultz feels the heat from inside the White House, while the Middle East is put on hold again.



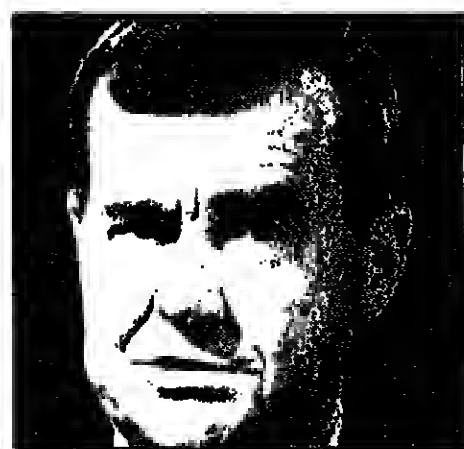
Shultz: Going back to California?



Reagan: Will be bid farewell to Shultz?

ment predictions about Middle East affairs, National Security adviser William Clark decided to put his own man in and to push out nearly everyone reporting directly to Shultz.

In the judgement of most analysts here, little will come of McFarlane's efforts, and Clark is not capable of really taking on the Israelis — especially in a pre-election period — though he is



Clark: Increasing powers

known to be at odds with many of the Begin government's attitudes and policies. Still the power-grab with McFarlane attracted a great deal of attention while recent efforts to put the spotlight back on Shultz have been so blatant as to be ineffective.

In so far as the administration's Middle East policy, it is simply one of damage-limitation and "containment": Getting by the election without any disasters. Little thought is being given to anything but short term crisis management. As one senior observer who has been involved as an intermediary with the Arabs through numerous administrations recently suggested "the only way the Arabs will get Washington to pay attention is if they now start sending one shock after another."

"It's a great mystery how a man who managed two tremendous multinational companies and is supposed to know how to get things done could turn out to be so ineffective," another Shultz critic with considerable access to high places has concluded. Asked if Shultz feared the Israelis, especially because of his pro-Arab reputation, this insider responded: "Yes, there's no doubt he has been aware that he could not afford to have the Israelis after him too."

For the next 14 months little can be expected from Washington in terms of Middle East diplomacy. The only question is how much Israel will

be able to get away with during this period, and then how much Israeli might have alienated this administration if it continues into a second term.

Israel and the American-Jewish lobby here have regularly worked against reelection of a sitting president in recent times. Just how much this White House will give to Israel in an attempt — probably destined to be unsuccessful — to avoid that very outcome this time is unknown.

But there can no longer be any doubt that Israel has decided to use this pre-election period to use the lobby to discredit the government of Jordan, laying the ground-work for eventual implementation of the Israeli plot to declare Jordan "the Palestinian state".

Even in the midst of all this madness, it is interesting that Judge Clark has recently taken into the White House as assistant to the president, deputy press secretary, and a personal adviser a young man with considerable Middle East experience and with views very much at odds with those prevalent both in Israel and the United States.

Former Kissinger aide and former deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security assistance, Leslie Janka, will take over his new responsibilities on 1 September.

Janka has been known for some time as one of the most articulate and effective advocates of a much more balanced approach to American involvement in the Middle East. In a talk at the Smithsonian's Woodrow Wilson Centre last year, for instance, Janka argued strongly for "normalizing relations with Israel", by which he meant ending the special treatment of Israel by the United States. He has called for a Palestinian state, cuts in aid to Israel, an end to Israeli settlements in the West Bank, and a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict along the lines of the 1975 Brookings report.

Even though there is a growing opinion in this country for sharply reducing or even ending military aid to Israel if the Begin government continues to take positions contrary to those advocated by the United States, it still seems highly unlikely this administration will decide to confront Israel in the foreseeable future.

Elite opinion in the United States has always been more even-handed than popular opinion in regard to the Middle East situation. For instance, in a poll of the members of the respected Foreign Policy Association, 71 per cent voted to "reduce or suspend military aid to Israel" if the United States "disapproves of Israel's actions in the future," and 43 per cent supported the "creation of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza with PLO recognition of Israel."

Simply put though, Israel may still be in a position to politically outgun the White House, and the potency of the Jewish lobby on Capitol Hill remains considerable.

IN BRIEF

A NAIROBI — Ten Swiss nationals held 24 days by Ethiopian secessionists. They were safe and an Ethiopian government hands full of their weekend release, the Swiss embassy in Addis Ababa disclosed Monday. A representative of the Tiger Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF) said in Khartoum, that the Swiss — six male relief workers of the Terre Des Hommes Humanitarian Organization and four women — were freed despite a breakdown of negotiations with the Ethiopian government.

A LUSAKA — Zambia has scheduled presidential and parliamentary elections for 27 October. Director of Elections Tobian Mbwewe has announced. Mbwewe announced the election date at a news conference on Saturday, one day after President Kenneth Kaunda was nominated the sole presidential candidate of the United National Independence. Kaunda then announced the dissolution of Parliament to set the stage for the first national elections since December 1978.

A ISTANBUL — A North-South Roundtable panel of 40 international experts opened Monday with calls from Third World nations for freer trade barriers to break a global recession. The panel of economists, financiers, planners and government officials launched three-days of intensive discussions on the problems facing the industrialized world and developing countries. The meeting

was sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme and the North-South Roundtable, described as an independent forum that brings together experts to discuss and debate pressing economic and social issues.

A PARIS — A home-grown, outlawed band of French anarchists bombed the defence ministry and socialist headquarters Sunday in the latest terrorist attack directed against the socialist policies of President François Mitterrand. There were no injuries. The attacks marked the third time in the week that extremists turned to violence to protest such things like France's involvement in Chad, its Middle Eastern policies and its judicial treatment of suspected Armenian terrorists.

A LONDON — City of London police are investigating allegations of a £5 billion fraud that has systematically drained Nigeria's already shaky economy, the *Daily Telegraph* reported Monday. It said the investigation by fraud squad detectives was running parallel with a similar probe by Nigerian authorities. The paper said the police were hunting two Indian brothers who ran 20 companies for questioning. They apparently fled Britain several days ago after forged export documents were uncovered by a London Bank. Earlier reports said the brothers allegedly took at least £30 million out of Nigeria in the last 18 months.

Food stamps for 34 million poor in US

By Robert Chesshyre

WASHINGTON (ONS) — The bundle of rags tucked against a low marble wall in one of Washington's chief tourist piazzas stirred as the summer sun glared down and the temperature climbed towards the high nineties.

A young black head, disfigured by small sores, poked through the grimy material, and a pair of listless brown eyes surveyed the busy, prosperous scene with the bleak helplessness. A few hours later in a soup kitchen, where about 40 people were eating a strange combination of heated-over doughnut, potato salad, lettuce and gravy, a homeless pastry baker described the strategems needed to survive on the streets of the nation's capital. He assessed the pros and cons of the various mission shelters where he spends his nights, and gave ratings for the breakfasts on offer at mobile soup kitchens.

He had worked continuously for 28 years until the recession closed his bakery last autumn. Now, with his unemployment benefit exhausted, his family had scattered and he was destitute.

Surprisingly, 17,000 Washingtonians had to queue up outside 16 area churches for up to five hours to the relentless heat for a hand-out of government surplus food and vegetables grown for charity by a suburban group. Hundreds were turned away empty-handed. Evidence of American destitution has been mounting relentlessly, with derelicts picking through city centre trash baskets,

shopping bag women sleeping on sidewalks, food lines snaking round abandoned buildings, and thousands of the move in clapped out cars and camper vans in search of fresh hope.

The Bureau of Census released figures showing that the number of people living below the official poverty line increased last year by 8.1 per cent, and they now represent a staggering 15 per cent of the population — or 34.4 million people. Then Ronald Reagan, responding to the political truth that the "fairness" issue could bury him in next year's election, announced a "no holds barred" White House task force to examine the hunger issue. The president confessed himself "perplexed" that federal feeding programmes were "perplexed" an observation that drew hoots of derision coping, an observation that drew hoots of derision from nutritionists, who have spent the past two-and-a-half years battling Reagan-inspired cuts in programmes such as food stamps.

"He only has to walk a few yards from the White House to find the hungry," said one soup kitchen worker scornfully. "If the recovery is happening, somebody needs to tell us. A delivery of free cheese is a better indicator of recovery for our people than the Dow Jones index." Another political initiative — a highly publicised move by the Agriculture Secretary, John Block, to feed his family on the food stamp allocation of \$58 for four people for a week — was equally castigated as arrogant and insensitive. In a press conference on the last day of his experiment he recommended that the 22 million who need food stamps to sur-

vive should study government nutrition advice that is made available to the poor.

For those who deal daily with the problem of the hungry, "government by gimmick" is offensive in the face of what they perceive to be a national crisis. The current poverty figures were the highest since 1965, when President Johnson launched a "war on poverty". The poverty level is now set at a cash income of \$9,862 for a family of four — and some nutrition experts estimate that perhaps 40 million Americans are hungry or inadequately fed.

Although the official dollar mark does not take account of "in kind" benefits such as food stamps — which the government estimates would remove between 12 and 42 per cent from the poverty line, depending on how the value of "in kind" payments was assessed — these have been rigorously cut back, as Reagan has sought to lessen huge budget deficits by sharply reducing domestic spending.

On the day the poverty figures were released, the US Conference of Mayors published a report, "Hunger in American Cities", which confirmed that the number of destitute Americans is rising rapidly. A survey of eight cities found demand for emergency food and shelter has grown between 100 and 500 per cent during the life of the Reagan Administration. Those in soup lines are no longer just the transient drop-outs of yesterday, but also people who until recently had jobs and homes,

and to whom accepting charity is almost as painful as starving.

A Washington poverty worker said: "These are not the regular poor folk with a history of poverty. Two years ago they lived in stable homes, had cars and bank accounts, and faith in the future. They had brought into the American dream. Two years ago his church had four or five requests each week for emergency help. Now it is about 70, including 15 desperate inquiries this week from people about to have mortgages foreclosed. His volunteers had out 300 bags of groceries a week and serve 600 meals at the weekend."

The chief sufferers are, as ever, the minorities, with 35.6 per cent of blacks calculated to be below the poverty line, mainly because of a vast increase in fatherless families. Black income has been declining as a proportion of white jobs for the past 10 years, and now stands at only 56 per cent, though black families with two parents have substantially improved their relative position.

Perhaps the most frightening of all the statistics this week is that there are 13.5 million children living in poverty, a figure that shocked the mayors, who demanded federal action to ensure that no child or pregnant or feeding mother goes hungry.

All letters to the editor must carry the name and address of writer. Names can be withheld upon request.

The Jerusalem Star

Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Co. (Ad-Dustour)

Director General & Editor in Chief
Mahmud El-Sherif

Editor
Osama El-Sherif

Managing Director
Tawfiq Kiwan

Responsible Editor
Abdel Salam El-Tarawneh

Managing Editor
Steven K. Ross

Director of Advertising
Yousef Amari

All offices: Ad-Dustour Building, Al Hussein Ibn Ali Street, Shmeisani, Amman, Jordan.
P.O. Box 591, Telephone: 664153 (6-line exchange); 664131-2. Telex 21392 MEDIAJO.

What comes after Begin?

WHATEVER COMES next in Israel after the resignation of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, it certainly puts to the test Israelis, who have been away from the centre of power, the United States, and probably Europe.

Mr. Begin, who is Israel's most controversial premier and has managed in his six-year rule to do almost everything from signing a peace treaty with Egypt to destroying Iraq's nuclear plant, unleashing a vigilante wave of radical settlers in the West Bank, to invading and dividing Lebanon, to shattering Israel's weak economy. But now, after the whole world including the United States has described Mr. Begin, sometimes publicly, as an obstacle to peace and an intransigent man — he has decided to step down leaving the children of Israel once again in a dilemma.

Now we can look at the so-called "moderates" and "doves" in Israeli ranks and the Labour Party, and see if their words of criticism for Mr. Begin's settlement policies and war strategies in Lebanon will turn into positive action after his departure. This too will be a test for US integrity and honesty, which we must doubt very much in the light of latest American actions in the region.

Mr. Begin has probably symbolized the soul of the Zionist philosophy in its determination to erase Arab existence, not only in Palestine but the neighbouring areas as well. He has managed to shatter all options for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute with his bloody methods of achieving his goals. But in the process he has created a new level of awareness in the region and the world; an awareness of how important it is to solve the problem and to allow the Palestinians to enjoy their legitimate rights. It is up to those who have suffered from Begin's holocaust inside Israel and the Arab world to prevent the rise of another Begin.

The Arabs should not congratulate themselves before they fully understand that Mr. Begin's fall does not mean the end of the Likud and the radical parties, nor would it create a positive upturn in the peace process. That hope is still far away.

Year of missed chances

THE SIGNIFICANCE of the date, 1 September, will escape no one who has followed Middle Eastern affairs, even if only half-heartedly, during the last year. It was exactly one year ago that President Reagan announced his Middle East peace initiative, a plan which the United States administration believes to be "the only realistic basis for a solution that has thus far been presented."

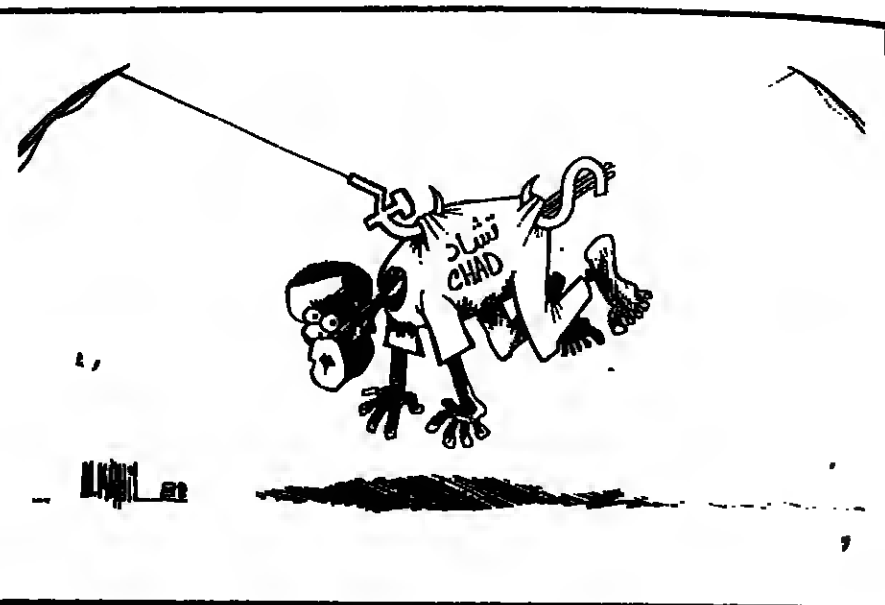
Looking back, the past year could perhaps best be characterised as one of missed opportunities. To mention but two, there has been the interrupted Jordanian-Palestinian talks on joint political action, which if successful could have resulted in the most credible Arab talking position yet; and there has been the failure of efforts to get all foreign forces out of Lebanon: a failure which threatens to abort any and all efforts in the wider peace arena.

In the light of these and other failures, the Reagan peace initiative would appear to have been, so far, flawed by its naivete if by nothing else. In that it was based on UN Security Council Resolution 242, envisaging the exchange of territory for peace, it was to that degree positive. Accordingly Jordan and other Arab states left the door open, in the hope that some concrete progress might result; on the other hand Israel came back with a characteristically savage rejection.

The naivete becomes clear when one questions American diplomats about their hopes for the future of the initiative. When pressed to say what could offset the risks the Arab countries would be taking if they accepted the initiative unreservedly, the diplomats waver. They take refuge in the possibility of a new, hopefully less fanatical Israeli regime coming to power. Arab willingness to recognise Israel might accomplish that, they say.

It now seems that Israel may be ready to accomplish that for itself. But as to the character of any new regime, it will be some time before we know. And during that time the US will be drawn into the vortex of presidential elections, scotching any hope we might have for effective pressure on Israel in the near future.

There will be more opportunities for peace in the coming year. Let us hope they are not missed.



The fall of a henchman

By Osama El-Sherif
Star Staff Writer

AT LAST the marriage of convenience between Maj. Sa'ad Haddad and Israel has come to an abrupt but expected end. News reports say that the major tried to escape with his family from South Lebanon, which he has proclaimed as Independent Free Lebanon in the past, to the American embassy in Beirut. The major was stopped by the Israelis and put under house-arrest in his fabled capital.

This incident confirmed a hunch I already had and that was that our renegade friend was short-sighted and amateurish in the handling of his affairs with the Israelis. Maj. Haddad it seems, did not expect such an ending for his valuable services. Ignored by the Lebanese government and now by Israel he found himself frightened even of his own shadow, especially after two attempts on his life.

A close friend of the major, Gen. Rafael Eitan tried to dissuade Haddad from his scheme to elope. It is reported that he assured him that Israel was still firm in its commitment to keep him in charge of the South even after it withdraws. Apparently the major did not buy that and went through with his aborted plan.

I am sure that the major is having a terrible time figuring out what Israel will do to him now

that he has shattered their trust and confidence in him. If the major is familiar with Israel's history in treating its "friends" from the "other side" after they no longer require their services, he will surely form a bleak idea about his own future. Naturally, Israelis are no fools and will conjure plans to rid themselves of the unwanted Haddad in a professional manner.

The major has lots of enemies on all sides and is the subject of his security that worries him. Last time there was an attempt on Haddad's life he was almost killed and had to be hospitalized.

The major should not rely too much on his lucky stars to save him the next time someone tries to kill him. If Israel turned its face the other way while an assassination team crossed their territory then Haddad could easily pass away.

What terrifies Haddad most is the downward trend of his assets on all sides. He simply cannot find any party to which he can sell himself and that is a terrible thing to happen to a man of Maj. Haddad's calibre.

Perhaps there is one benefit that the major could give us. His affair with Israel could be taken as a story with an important moral. We could tell it to our children and our leaders and also to ourselves. As for Maj. Haddad we tell him that surely a man who sells himself to Israel cannot expect a happy ending...only a bitter and sad one.

Jerash or world festival?

To the editor:

What I am going to say will sound strange, but it is just a citizen's opinion who is loyal and faithful to his country.

No one dares to deny that the second Jerash Festival has surpassed all expectations with the number of performances, which are incredible. However, these performances are disrespectful to Jerash as an ancient city. We have presented Saradina Folklore Troupe, Chinese Hanjo Acrobatic Troupe and others to our people but the festival should have included lectures and programmes that revive the life and times of ancient Jerash and not the arts of foreign troupes.

As we know, the Jerash Festivals gather tens of thousands of visitors who contribute in damaging the ruins. In order to put an end to this, we should take into consideration necessary measures to protect our priceless ruins.

Finally, our coming festivals should reflect the true face of ancient Jerash or Jerash Festivals should be called "The World Festival of Arts and Literature."

Ewayyed Awad
Huson camp.

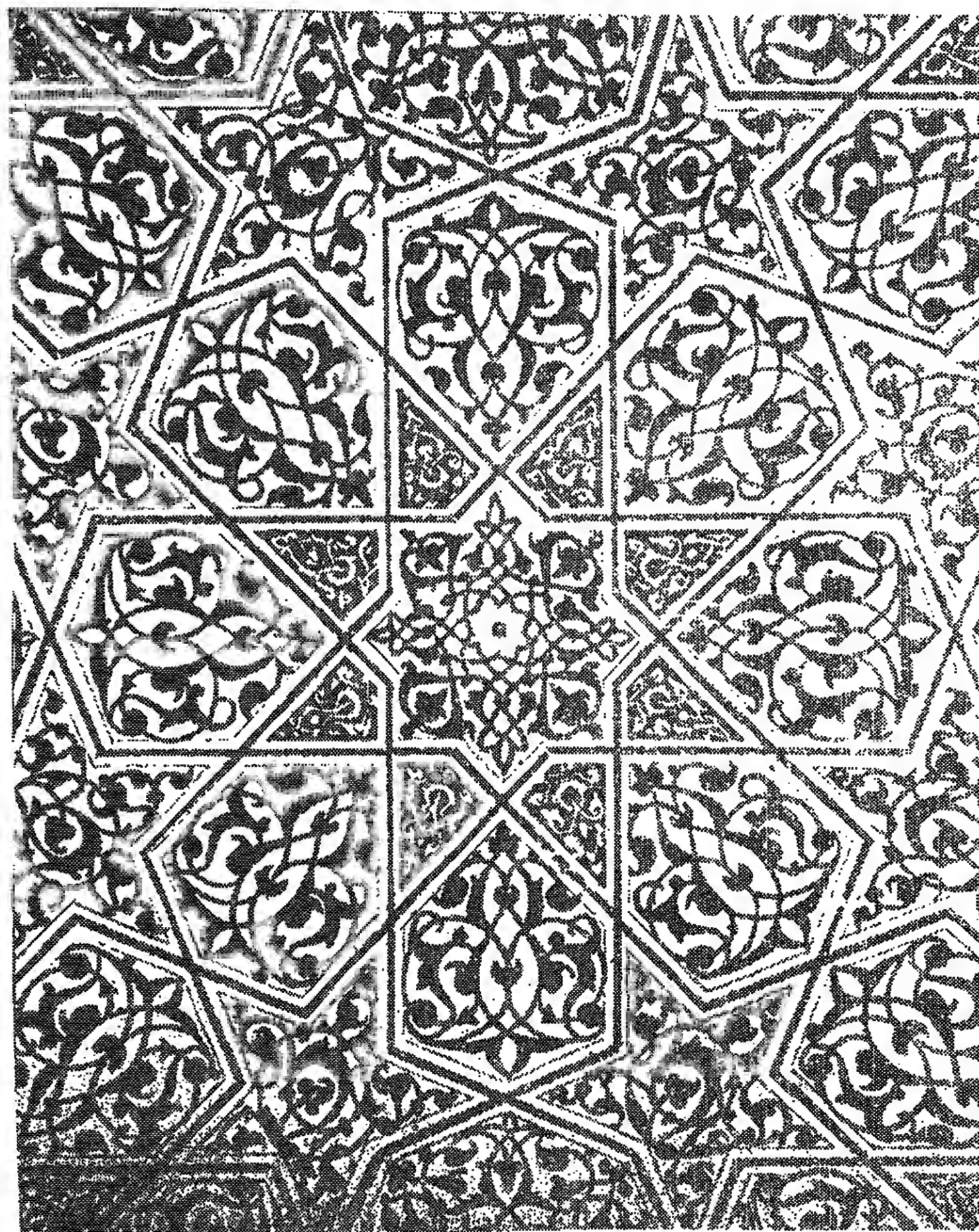
Both faces of the coin

To the editor:

I would like to congratulate The Star on the quality of its coverage of the Jerash Festival. Your supplements acted as a tour guide for many who were not able to attend or did but were not sure of what to see.

I also like to say that the extensive coverage you gave in the supplement did not hinder your normal local coverage of other news and events. But I think that as you presented an excellent profile of the events at the festival you should have done more to highlight the negative things that occurred in Jerash. It is only through showing both faces of the coin that one can judge its value.

Abeer Al-Jarrah
Amman



Islamic arts

The Jerusalem Star Special section

- 'Arts & the Islamic World' makes its appearance
- Art lovers look forward to Jordan special issue
- Priceless ancient Qur'ans resurrected in Sanaa
- 'Heritage of Islam' exhibition in financial trouble
- London exhibition exemplifies divisions among UK muslims

Editors plan special issue on Jordan for spring of 1984

New journal fulfills need for artistic coverage

By Kathy Kukish
Star Staff Writer

THE NEED for a journal that deals with the traditional as well as the contemporary arts of the Islamic world in depth was the impetus for "Arts & the Islamic World", an exciting new quarterly which published its first issue last winter.

Mr. Jalaluddin Ahmed, the journal's executive editor, and his wife Azra Ahmed told The Star in an interview that since "Ars Islamica", an American-published journal that dealt with Islamic arts, was closed 18 years ago, there had been nothing to replace it in either the Western or the Eastern world.

Now, finally, there is. The year-old quarterly is published by the Islamic Arts Foundation, an independent, nonprofit trust in Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Ahmed said during their short Jordan visit. The aim of the foundation, which was established in 1981, is to stimulate a wider interest in the Islamic world.

The journal was one of the recommendations made at a three-day international seminar on the Arts in Islamic Lands which was organized by the Foundation at Farnham Castle in Britain in March 1982. The seminar, was attended by more than 50 art critics and historians from all over the world who underlined the need for the study, research, documentation, preservation and better appreciation of Islamic arts, many of which are being lost or forgotten.

Also discussed was the situation of contemporary art in the Islamic lands; what it is, and what should be done to create a deeper interest within and without the Islamic countries.

After 25 years in the position of joint secretary of the Pakistani Ministry of Information and head of the Department of Publications and Films, Mr. Ahmed sought voluntary retirement to become both the journal's executive editor and the Direc-

tor General of the Arts Foundation. Mrs. Ahmed works with both capacities.

Asked about trends in Islamic arts, Mr. Ahmed said that he is a continuation of what the Prophet Muhammad began. The Prophet himself had preserved things as the pre-Islamic Ka'aba and then walking round it. But instead of keeping it alive, he idealized the concept, making it a

dark ages. In the last 200 years, the Muslims themselves have been in a sort of dark age, he said. But they are now being pulled out of it by knowledge coming from Europe. That knowledge was preserved by the Muslims and passed on to the West; and is now returned "with interest."

Jordan will be the first country about which the journal will publish a special issue (see box). The reason for this is the impression the couple has received of Princess Wijdan's dedication and hard work at preserving traditional Islamic arts, especially those of Jordan, as well as contemporary art. The results of this work can be seen by the gallery she started at a private house, now the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts.

A number of Jordanian scholars and experts will contribute material for the special issue on Jordan. The material will cover various aspects of art and culture, both historical and contemporary. The special issue will also include a "Who's who" of the art world in Jordan. It will be an alphabetical listing of personalities and institutions in various disciplines such as painting, music, theatre, architecture, archaeology, art education, television and radio and art galleries.

People consulted on various aspects of the special issue included Mr. Ma'an Abu Nowar, Mr. Peter Salah, Mr. Miehail Hamarneh, Dr. Adnan Hadidi, Dr. Farouq Jarar, Mr. Nasouh Al Majali, Dr. Marwan Khair, Mr. Suhail Bisharai and Mr. Khaled Bilal.



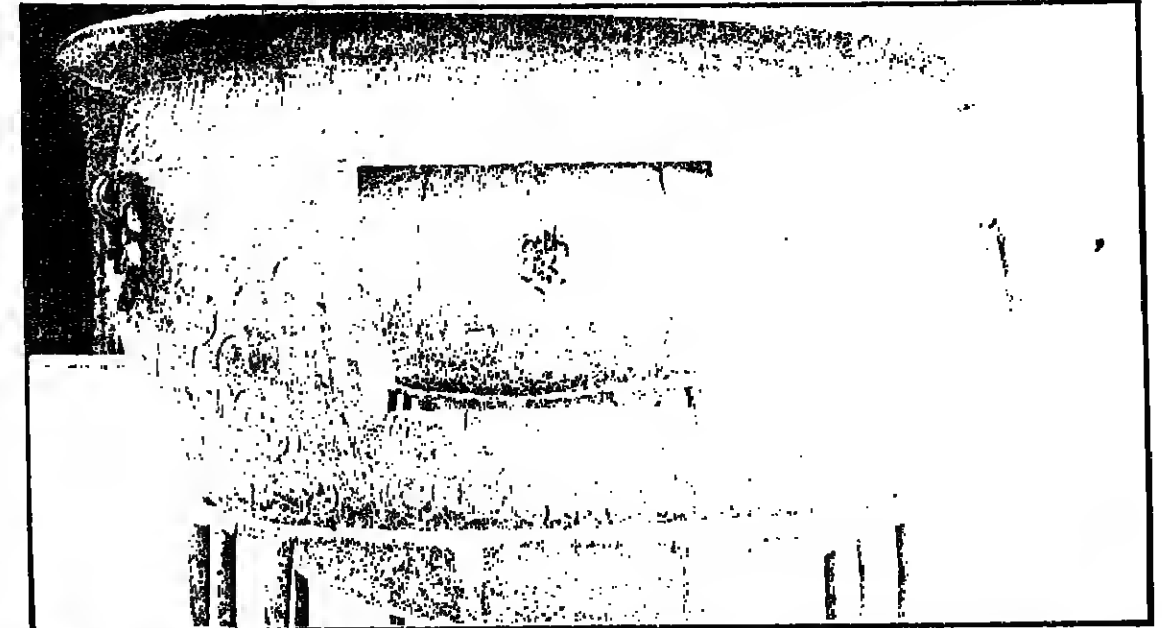
Jalaluddin Ahmed

tor General of the Arts Foundation. Mrs. Ahmed works with both capacities.

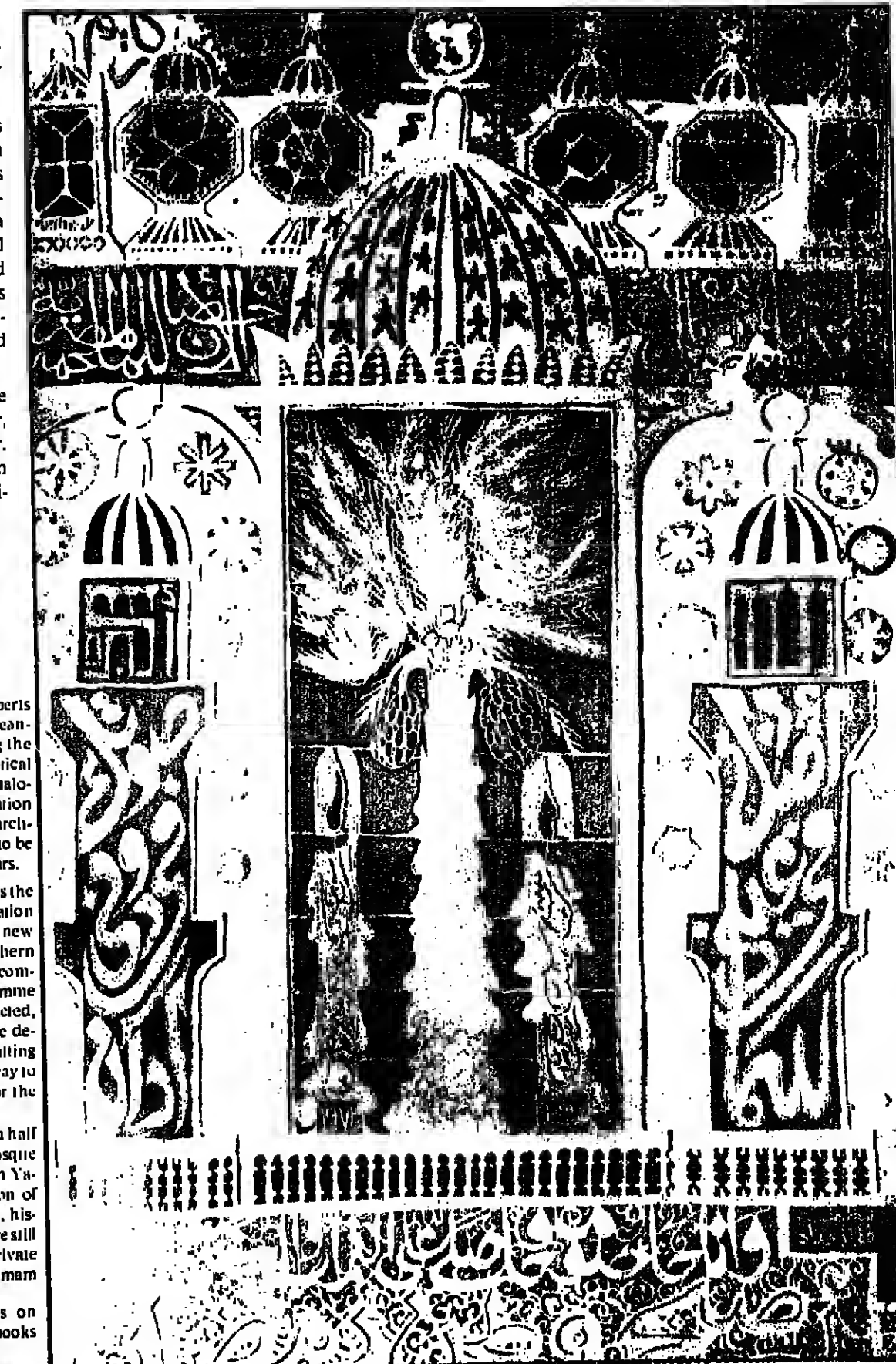
Asked about trends in Islamic arts, Mr. Ahmed said that he is a continuation of what the Prophet Muhammad began. The Prophet himself had preserved things as the pre-Islamic Ka'aba and then walking round it. But instead of keeping it alive, he idealized the concept, making it a

"When we talk about our subjects of art, we are merely doing the work of preserving — doing what was ordained," Mr. Ahmed said.

He said that the revival of arts is part of the general renaissance which the Muslims participated by helping Europe out of its



Fourteenth-century bronze water tank (above) and 'Ramadhan Kareem' (below) by Khames Shatta, from the first issue of 'Arts & the Islamic World'



Princess Wijdan Ali, with one of her paintings

Ily Lella G. Deel
Star Staff Writer

PRINCESS WIJDAN ALI, a well-known Jordanian artist, and her work was the subject of a profile in the first issue of "Arts & the Islamic World". When the editors met the princess in London, they discussed doing a supplement on Jordan as a pilot project for a series of supplements on Egypt, Malaysia and other Islamic countries.

When the editors came to Jordan and reviewed the topics to be included, Princess Wijdan suggested that they do a complete issue dedicated to arts in Jordan, as was done with "L'Oeil" magazine before.

"But we have learned since then," Princess Wijdan told The Star. "This will be more conclusive and less general" than the earlier effort.

The editorial board of the magazine invited Princess Wijdan to serve as the guest editor of this issue, which will be their third. Her duties will be to recruit people from Jordan to write

articles in return for an honorarium for their effort and time. The articles will cover subjects including archaeology, architecture, performing arts, television and one will profile the Aul Al-Belt Foundation.

This will also involve her in choosing the subjects and the writers along with the photographs to be used, collecting the material and laying out the issue. "In short, preparing the magazine from A to Z."

The magazine is distributed in Jordan through the National Gallery of Art. As it is an expensive journal, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar suggested that a less expensive edition of each issue be published to make it accessible to students and art lovers who cannot pay the JD 5 price. Ten thousand copies will be made of the Jordan issue, to be sold for approximately £2 each.

The magazine's producers "were surprised they had not thought of the idea themselves," she said.

Yemen restores treasure trove of early Islamic manuscripts

By Fritz Piepenburg

SANAA — Sanaa has one of the richest collections of ancient handwritten Qur'ans in the Arab world. Thousands of parchment pages of some 630 different Qur'ans dating to the five Islamic centuries have been cleaned, preserved, classified and photographed by a joint Yemeni-German team of experts.

A second set of manuscripts, belonging to some 350 later Qur'ans written between the fifth and the seventh centuries (11th and 13th Christian centuries) is still to be evaluated.

The size of the manuscripts varies from a tiny pocket booklet for travellers, sometimes containing only a single Surah, to the huge, heavy volumes written in over-dimensional letters for easy reading in the mosque.

"Once the restoration is completed," says Judge Ismael Al Akwa, head of the department of antiquities, "our assemblage of classical manuscripts will occupy a unique place among the libraries of the Islamic world, comparable only to similar collections in the National Library of Cairo and the Great Mosque of Kairouan in Tunisia."

The priceless manuscripts were discovered in 1972 while workmen were repairing the western wall of the capital's Great Mosque. Opening part of the wooden ceiling, they found between the wooden panels and the plastered outside roof an empty space filled with dusty and crumpled pages.

of Kufic scripts, yellowed with age. Judge Ismael Al Akwa and his deputy Mr. Ahmed Muharram decided to store the findings at the National Museum pending a decision on what to do with them.

Prophet's Instructions

The Great Mosque was founded during the lifetime of the Prophet Muhammad, who gave precise instructions on where to build the house of Allah. The Great Mosque has continued to serve as the city's spiritual centre and a place of Islamic studies and learning ever since.

Over the centuries scribes, both Yemeni and from other Islamic countries, spent countless hours copying the Holy Book. Even if torn and incomplete, the remains of old and useless Qur'ans were never discarded. Stored in an empty place of the mosque, the manuscripts were forgotten as the centuries passed. Sanaa's dry air and the fact that the documents were in complete darkness for six centuries preserved them from the decay and corrosion of time.

It is likely that important matters of state were similarly discussed and agreements or statements drafted in the mosque. However, unlike religious documents, secular documents were discarded when no longer needed.

Representatives from the prestigious Royal Danish Academy of Arts were the first to view the pages and offered to do the restoration job in Denmark and send the finished manuscripts back to Yemen. The department of antiquities refused, stipulating the restoration work be done in Yemen.



Detail of Kufic writing on one of the ancient Qur'ans

Dr. Noth, a professor of Islamic history in Hamburg, Germany, next inspected the findings in 1976. Like the Denes, Dr. Noth realized their value and ardently investigated possibilities of launching a project for the restoration and cataloguing of the manuscripts.

Some of the pages were shown to the public during the Ninth Conference on Islamic Art and Antiquities sponsored by the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) in Sanaa in 1980.

13-year task

For the past three years, two German experts and their Yemeni counterparts have been cleaning parchment after parchment, deciphering the difficult Kufic texts which often lack diacritical signs and vowel dots. The pages were then catalogued according to age, type of script and location in the Qur'an. So far, some 6,000 pages of parchment have been classified, with 20,000 still to be done, a project which will take another 10 years.

The Yemeni-German agreement envisions the establishment of an institute for the preservation and cataloguing of ancient manuscripts. A new building has been constructed in the southern neighbourhood of the Great Mosque to accommodate the new institute. A training programme to prepare Yemeni specialists is being conducted. Including one scholarship to Germany. One department of the institute will specialize in putting all records on microfilm, the best and safest way to grant easy access to precious documents for the interested researcher.

The literary heritage of a millennium and a half will provide plenty of work. The Great Mosque contains two libraries built by the late Imam Yahia. The eastern library contains a collection of ancient religious documents, bibliographies, historical chronicles and ancient Qur'ans that are still completed. The Western part houses the private library of the late Imam Ahmad, son of Imam Yahia.

Among the books are rare documents on the Qur'anic scripts were shifted "Zaydi" laws and regulations. All those books at the Dar Al Kutub library and rooms need to be classified and recorded.

—The Middle East Times

Islamic arts

'Heritage of Islam' needs \$1.2 million

Islamic Centennial Foundation seeks support for travelling display

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The two-year-old Heritage of Islam exhibition has grave financial problems. It is need of \$1.2 million to enable its organizers to open the exhibition in three American cities this year, according to Islam Centennial Fourteen (ICF) Corp. consultant Mr Joseph Malone.

Mr Malone, who was in Amman during August to meet a number of Jordanian officials and personalities, told The Star that ICF needs that sum of money before 18 September to fund the exhibition's planned openings in Brooklyn, Boston and Phoenix, Arizona.

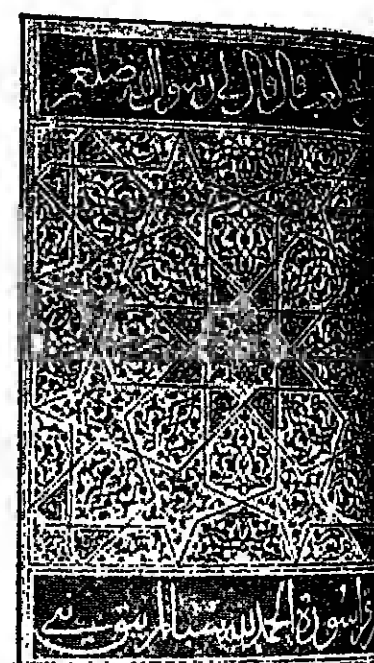
ICF is a private non-profit corporation grouping distinguished Americans from the government, business and academic worlds. It aims at focusing public attention in the US on the contribution of Islamic civilizations.

The exhibition was first seen in September 1982 in Houston, and then opened in San Francisco, Pittsburgh and Washington DC. In Washington The Heritage of Islam opened at the Smithsonian Institution on 1 June, 1983. Vice-President George Bush was the guest of honour.

The exhibition has survived one financial setback after another. The Washington opening could not have taken place had not a personal contribution of \$150,000 saved the day. It came from Mr Hasib Sabbagh, who is a Greek Catholic Arab from Safad in Palestine and a well-known philanthropist and businessman.

Among its 250 items, the exhibition offers unique samples of the Holy Quran depicting fine examples of Arab calligraphy, a fine collection of pottery, embroidery and wood-carved ornaments. In addition there is a wide collection of Islamic coins, jewellery, scientific instruments and rare documents.

Objects from the Heritage of Islam exhibition: Right, cover of the Qur'an of Sultan Ojettu, Persia, AD 1313; below, ceramic lidded ewer, Turkey, early 16th century; below left, carved ivory plaque, Egypt, 11th-12th century



Differences among Muslims reflected in UK

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

A VERY successful exhibition, "The Power of the Mosque," was held in London recently by the Muslim Institute. Its purpose was to show, through illustrations of some of the world's great mosques, the importance that they have in the life of Islamic communities.

The exhibition was attended not only by many British visitors, but also by thousands of young British Muslims who were brought there by coach. But when asked whether the exhibition was in any way connected with London's Islamic Cultural Centre, which is part of the Regent's Park Mosque complex, the exhibition's Pakistani organizer shook his head rather crossly and said no.

As illustrated by this small incident, the fact is that the political and ethnic divisions of the Islamic world as a whole have now been reproduced in Britain's relatively small Islamic community.

Alongside the exhibition on "The Power of the Mosque," the Muslim Institute was holding an international seminar on "State and Politics in Islam." The speakers included the former Imam of Al-Azhar, Sheikh Ahmad Al-Tamimi, two ayatollahs and two other speakers from Iran, and the Director of the Muslim Institute, Dr Kalim Siddiqui, who is a self-proclaimed admirer of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

It is no wonder, therefore, that there is little contact between the Muslim Institute and the Islamic Cultural Centre, for the governing body of the latter includes all the Arab ambassadors in London including those from countries most



firmly opposed to the Iranian combination of politics and Islam.

There are now more than 1.7 million Muslims of various origins in Britain. By any standards of comparison, that makes Islam the second most important religion in the United Kingdom today.

"British Muslims" is a good description. For although their cultural origins may be Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Gujarati, Arab or Turkish-Cypriot, most new Muslims in Britain today are those who have been born here. This poses special problems for the leaders of the Muslim community, particularly when it comes to finding an effective Islamic voice in the national affairs of the United Kingdom.

Britain's Muslim population tends to have a regional character, because the patterns of immigration and settlement. The Bangladeshi communities, for example, tend to concentrate in South Yorkshire and east London; the Turkish-Cypriots in north London; most Arabs live in central London, while the Yemeni community has been settled for many years around the old port of Cardiff and Liverpool. The visitor to any of these parts of Britain will find Islam now well established.

The former places of worship (usually repurposed above Muslim-owned shops) are being replaced by large, properly Islamic-looking mosques, to show that Islam is now well established. The large Regent's Park Mosque in London, which is the best-known symbol of Islam in the UK, has set a trend in mosque building throughout the country.

With the new generation of British-born Muslim children, the parental ability to combat secularising influences of state schools has become much more difficult, and there are more demands for special Muslim schools to be set up. Where this has not been possible — as the opposition to special Muslim schools is considerable — much effort has been put into sending Islamic teachers into the state schools. The Muslim Educational Trust sends 42 Islamic teachers to 67 state schools, and also runs weekend evening classes in 15 cities and towns.

Education is only one of a number of concerns. There is the need to secure recognition among British employers for the daily pattern of prayer. There are problems about the implementation of Islamic law in such matters as marriage, divorce, custody of children, inheritance, and so on.

The need has been felt to have a national Islamic organization in Britain which would campaign effectively for any changes in British law and customs, and for special Muslim schools at national level. The nearest thing to such an organization already is the Union of Muslim Organizations of the UK and Eire, which is a federation of some 200 local Muslim groups.

There is also the British National Council of Ulama, established this year following a meeting of 600 Imams in London. On another level there has been the establishment of a European Council of Mosques, which has connections with London

Kamel
Abu
Jaber

Taiwan, Nationalist China and China

Greetings to Jerusalem

AFTER 50 years of Japanese rule (from 1895 to 1945), Taiwan, earlier called Formosa by the Dutch, was restored to China as one of its provinces. The war between the communist forces under Mao Tse Tung and the Kuomintang under Chiang Kai-Shek resulted in the victory of communism on mainland China in 1949 and the ouster of Chiang Kai-Shek along with two million supporters to the island of Taiwan.

Since that time, the Republic of China, called also Nationalist China, has maintained its bitter enmity with the People's Republic of China of the mainland.

By invitation, I had the pleasure recently of spending a week in Taiwan. As it turned out, the week-long invitation was organized by the Chinese World Anti-Communist League and the affair, entitled "Captive Nations Week" was a most fascinating one in many ways. My speech published The Star, (28 July) was about a captive people called the Palestinians.

In one of my courses on comparative government, I devote some lectures to Chinese affairs, both Communist and Nationalist; and while I was aware of the insistence of both Chinas that there is only one China, my readings alone could not have given me the depth of feeling and the intensity of rivalry that exist. Of course I realise that I have visited only one of the two Chinas, and the much smaller one at that, yet, at the same time, that is what made my visit and my findings the more interesting.

Nationalist China, with a population of a little over 18 million people in a small island a little over a third of the size of Jordan, is very serious in its pursuit of rivalry with Red China with a population of over one billion inhabitants in a country larger than continental United States.

To all outsiders, the odds between the two do not seem even, except in the eyes of the Nationalist Chinese who are very keen on posing themselves as an alternative system to that of mainland China. The Nationalists to be sure have, since 1949, built a powerful military force and have developed their small over-crowded island into a modern, industrialized, and socially progressive state.

The Taiwanese per capita income of about \$2500 puts Taiwan near the top nations in the developing world. Taipei, the capital, Keelung and the other cities of Taiwan have the aspect of modern, clean and bustling prosperous cities. The quality of the educational system is high with literacy practically eradicated and the people enjoy a good standard of living.

The goods manufactured in Taiwan are of high quality, marketable, and of reasonable prices on the world market. Small as the island is, its leaders have defined a sense of national purpose for their people. They seem to excel in team work with minimum friction between labour and management with a feeling, most have, that they are contributing to a worthy purpose.

Observing Taiwanese one has the feeling of a well co-ordinated bee hive. Taiwan's light industries have made an impact on world markets, and its heavy industries like the steel industry and ship building stand on equal footing with the largest in the world. Their competence in international trade can be judged by their increasing foreign reserves which reached an all-time high of \$12 billion by April 1983.

Perhaps more important than their impressive record of economic development, is their belief in posing as an alternative ideological system to Red China. Speaking to students, professors, or public leaders one gets the same message over and over again. "We realize our position, size, population, and also our political isolation in world affairs, but in freedom we are building an alternative political system which we aim to see succeed. We know our Chinese people on the mainland and we know their dislike of communism and we believe that in keeping ourselves powerful militarily — they have a modern standing army of about 600,000 and a reserve force of about 1.8 million soldiers — and economically, we will one day re-volt China once again."

Their belief in the unity and the oneness of China is just as strong as that of the Red Chinese. They get angry when you ask them if they are truly serious. "Of course we will unite China once again." "Just look," one professor at one of their universities said to me, "at who defects from the mainland, not only the poor peasants, but the privileged people as well, air force pilots, dancers, professors etc."

There is no doubt that the experience was a study in the politics of contrast and emotional belief against strong odds. Right or wrong, and unlike the Arabs, they are doing something about their belief. Today do not just talk, they work seriously and with hope, though they may not succeed.

opinion

New hopes for Arab political consensus

IN LAST week's package of news, two items dealing with the Arab world attracted attention. First, President Reagan appealed for the revival of his plan for Palestine and hinted at the possibility of adding to it a new flavour savouring of some of the recommendations of the Arab summit conference held last year at Fez, Morocco. Second, the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) expressed its hopes for the convening of the next Arab summit conference in Saudi Arabia next November.

By Henry Matar

Arab world. The Reagan Administration, in particular, as the Palestinians feel, has had not even the minimum humanitarian sympathy for them ever since it assumed power.

Has it not harassed the Palestinians with all negative attitudes that can ever be imagined: vetoes of the Security Council, unwillingness to recognize their right to self-determination through the PLO, and jointly with the Lebanese with shelling, homelessness, devastation, massacres committed by its strategic ally, Israel, and with American weapons? How can all this elicit better understanding of the torturer's policy on part of the victim unless the latter is nothing better than a dog which is starved to serve its master obediently?

Nobody can deny that Israel is a strategic ally of the West. An article entitled "Israel as a strategic Asset", contributed by Joa Stork to the "Merip Reports" Washington magazine of May 1982, strikingly begins with the following quotation: "Israel is a strategic asset for US Ronald Reagan told the American Jewish Press Association during the presidential campaign of 1980. 'I believe', he added 'we must have policies which give concrete expression to that position.' At his first news session on 3 February, 1981 — the same article adds — 'the president took issue with four preceding administrations on the status of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. They're not illegal,' he declared. Asked if he had any sympathy toward the Palestinians, Reagan responded with a flat 'no'. At a similar point in his presidency, Jimmy Carter had been talking about the need for a 'Palestinian homeland.'"

Thanks to the aforesaid article, there cannot be anything more clear or straightforward. The fundamental shift which the present American administration has made from that of Mr. Carter's administration, the same article goes on to explain as emanating from a

radical change in the Middle East situation, following the Iranian revolution.

As long as the Shah had held authority, Iran had been a good ally which took upon itself to protect the Gulf — oil resources from any attack launched by the Soviet Union. With the fall of the Shah, America had to look for new assets. Israel was chosen to do the job of a policeman whose duty was to suppress any movement against the allied front of America and Israel.

Oman was picked out to provide the bases where the rapid deployment forces are to be installed, and where from these forces might act in case of an emergency in the Arab Gulf and elsewhere. At the periphery, Egypt in the main, would have to offer military facilities. This new policy of having Israel as a strategic asset had had its fruits in the attack on Lebanon, in the withdrawal of the PLO from Beirut and in the creation of the Lebanese mess of problems just to distract and confuse the Arab world with fresh trouble, and headaches.

The same policy culminated in the bilateral signature of the American Defence Secretary and of Sharon, former Israel's defence minister to the Memorandum of Understanding between Israel and the United States, on 30 November, 1982. It has served Israel to retrieve much of its lost reputation and to strengthen both its and America's hold on Lebanon.

To come back to the GCC's statement. If the new hopes for a new Arab political consensus are going to be translated once more into floating wishes for peace negotiations that have no practical end solid backing in new lines of action and of policies different from those of the past, then there is no need for wasting the conference's breaths in another Arab summit, and no need for wasting more ink and paper.

But if on the other hand, there are signs of change both on the internal and external fronts — towards a better knowledge of enemies and friends on part of the Arabs and towards a real solid stand against inward isolationist anti-Arab groups (like the Phalangists of Lebanon) instead of finding excuses in groundless distorted legitimacy — then the new hopes are well justified.

To let others carry the torch

HOW DISHEARTENING it is to read about the Heritage of Islam exhibition (see centrepiece) and know that even this non-political, non-profit and non-Arab project is facing serious financial problems that might lead, if they were not solved, to its demise.

Looking at the subject in a logical framework, we should not be surprised by now to hear such painful stories. This is not the first time, and certainly will not be the last, that a project such as this whose aim is to educate others about our affluent past is strangled not by the hands of our enemies but those of our own.

I would like to extend my gratitude to Mr. Hasib Sabbagh, who though not a Muslim saved the exhibition by donating \$150,000. I would like to thank him not on behalf of our "progressive governments" or gallant information and cultural institutions, but on behalf of the millions of Muslims all over globe who do not have a single say on their past, present and future.

It seems the heavy burden of preserving the epic of our Islamic civilisation and reviving interest in its universal achievements has fallen on the backs of

non-Muslim scholars and intellectuals or ambitious Muslim individuals who took it upon themselves to do what our cultural institutions failed to achieve.

Recently I talked with the executive editor of "Arts — The Islamic World" — a retired Pakistani technocrat — who with the help of his wife and the contributions of a number of Muslim and non-Muslim scholars managed to produce this beautiful publication. The magazine has no government backing of any sort. It is devoted to the treatment of topics that relate to Islamic cultural movement in the world today. Fortunately, it is doing fine until now and guess what? It is financially independent and will not be defeated because a certain government refused to pay its dues.

Islam has become the unknown martyr of this age and this generation. The greatest injuries to Islam are inflicted not by its enemies but by its own sons and daughters. It has become a stranger among strange nations which are colourless and without identity. Our great Prophet predicted this lethargy when he said that "Islam was born an alien and shall return an alien." It is on our conscience that this saying shall reside.

VIEWPOINT

Reason for scepticism

By Ya'acoub Jaber

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S remarks last weekend on his Middle East peace plan and Israeli settlements might have been spurred by bitter Arab criticism of the US veto of the UN Security Council resolution demanding the removal of Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

The president went on record to assert twice within two days that his peace plan was still alive. As a routine US pronouncement, heard very often, Mr. Reagan reiterated that the settlements constitute an obstacle to peace in the Middle East.

We would like very much to believe Mr. Reagan's assertions and put faith in his good intentions. But at the same time, one cannot escape a sinister feeling of scepticism over the president's remarks, simply because of the past years' experience, where the Reagan administration has acted as if the Middle East was an exclusively Israeli zone, with hardly anyone else worthy of consideration.

In the past three years, US Middle East policy has been characterized by evasiveness and contradiction. President Reagan and other officials in his administration have repeatedly said that Security Council Resolution 242 is the basis of any settlement, but in the meantime they have refused to label the Jewish settlements as illegal, thus ignoring a basic provision of the resolution which "prohibits the acquisition of foreign territory by force".

The US veto in the Security Council has shattered hope for a possible revision of its policy towards everlasting peace in the region. For what would be the use of any negotiations if the land around which peace efforts revolve is being gradually lost to armed Jewish extremists with Washington tacitly approving this outrageous blunder?

The US' credibility has lost ground in Lebanon. There Washington has not only abandoned UN resolutions calling for unconditional total Israeli withdrawal, but allowed the development of a situation under which South Lebanon could face protected occupation.

America's decision to add 75 F-16 planes to the already fully-loaded Israeli arsenal has further aggravated the situation. It came at a time when pressure, not encouragement, was needed to soften the Israeli attitude towards peace attempts.

This is by no means an attempt to discourage Washington or underestimate its role in the peace process. But it is high time for the US to recognize the national aspirations of other peoples in the area and act accordingly if it wants its words to be believed.



Middle East Editorial Opinion

THE EGYPTIAN daily Al-Gomhoriya stresses the need to take into account Syria's national and strategic interests, especially the question of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. In any agreement on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

The paper asserts that peace in Lebanon cannot be separated from a comprehensive Middle East peace.

"Past experience has shown that the step-by-step peace approach does not remove the spectre of war but rather brings it closer and in a more horrible way," the Egyptian paper remarks.

It goes on to say that the partial Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon would increase the danger of partition, and may turn the Israeli military presence into a prolonged occupation under false Israeli pretexts.

The Qatari newspaper Al-Raya expresses the view that despite intensified efforts to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon, the course of events seems to be leading towards bloody confrontation.

The paper explains that while Israel is determined to withdraw its troops from the Shouf area before adequate measures are taken to allow the Lebanese army to deploy there, the Phalangists seem to have opted for a military solution in the mountainous region.

Al-Itihad newspaper of Abu Dhabi writes that armed struggle against Israeli forces in Lebanon remains the most effective way to force a total Israeli withdrawal and rally the ranks of the Lebanese against external dangers.

"Israel has been forced to withdraw to new defence lines in the south by successful attacks against its troops, and it will soon find out that its presence at the new lines will not protect its soldiers from deadly blows dealt by the Lebanese and Palestinian commandos," says the paper.

It further notes that the Lebanese resistance movement comprises men from various factions who have felt in the sanctity of their homeland and its right to defend itself against foreign aggression.

Not good enough

On President Reagan's remarks about his Middle East peace initiative, Al-Gomhoriya writes that Washington must realize that the mere pronouncement of an attitude and display of good intentions are not enough to establish peace in the Middle East.

"The United States has the means to overcome the intransigence of Israel, which responded to President Reagan's initiative with an immediate and outright refusal," asserts the paper.

Another Egyptian newspaper, Al-Ahram, writes that the revival of

the president's initiative could evoke optimism, but any feeling of optimism will soon be diminished by the succession of setbacks which has faced the cause of peace in the Middle East since the American peace plan was proffered almost a year ago.

It points to Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its apparent intention to prolong its stay in South Lebanon as the most serious setback which Mr. Reagan's initiative has faced.

The Qatari English-language daily Gulf Times voices scepticism over the ability of President Reagan to put his initiative into effect when his administration is yielding to Israeli blackmail because of the need for Jewish votes in the presidential election. It says it is extremely doubtful that Mr. Reagan is willing to exercise pressure on Israel when he is softening his criticism of its settlement policies in the occupied territories.

In a comment on the decision of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) to sever diplomatic relations with any state that restores ties with Israel, the North Yemeni newspaper Al-Thawra describes the move as reflecting real understanding of the nature of international relations, and of the fact that they are governed by interests and not by principles.

"The GCC decision, along with other positive signs, has refreshed hopes that the Arab nation is aware of the need for a strong reaction against anti-Arab steps taken by any foreign power," notes the Yemeni newspaper.

Al-Arab, a Qatari newspaper, says the GCC's decision has fanned a US-Israeli offensive directed in particular at Africa with the aim of undermining the historical ties between that continent and the Arab world.

It goes on to say that the decision, which was taken a few days before the opening of the UN conference on the Palestinian question in Geneva, will have an important positive effect in

rallying world support for the Palestinians' rights.

Natural outcome

In Amman, Ad-Dustour daily writes that the resignation of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was natural outcome of a severe crisis that has befallen Israel.

"Begin's resignation is the result of an escalating crisis that transcends personal considerations," says Ad-Dustour.

It goes on to say that Mr. Begin's absence from the political scene will not change Israel's basic nature as an aggressive and expansionist state, but the feeling of bitterness which Mr. Begin's extremism and terrorism have caused will not be easy to remove.

Al-Rai newspaper also suggests that Mr. Begin's resignation reflects some sort of turbulence in Israel, and indicates that he is no longer able to run the government under the present regional and international circumstances.

"Regardless of who succeeds Begin, we are confident that the next Israeli government will face the same fate and will eventually fall in achieving the aggressive goals which are sought by the Israeli leaders at the expense of the peoples of the region, as well as of world peace and security," asserts the Jordanian daily.

Israeli press

In Israel Hamodia says that the speech delivered by President Hertzog during the reception held for Liberian President Samuel Doe is "one of the wonders of our time" because it included criticism of South Africa, Israel's friend.

"If we wanted to please our guest from Africa we could have supported Palestinian rights including a Palestinian state," the paper says. Liberia is serving its own interests with no regard to our policy; therefore we should not have attacked South Africa to please our Liberian guest."



New Islamic studies centre combines science and piety

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

ISLAMIC STUDIES sponsored by religious teaching institutes in the contemporary Muslim world are not being provided with elements of modernity," says Professor Fahmi Jadaane, director of the Islamic Centre at Yarmouk University. In an interview with The Star Professor Jadaane said "in most cases these institutes come to a halt at the achievements of past centuries without going beyond them to fields of modern knowledge, science and experience."

"On the other hand, the Islamic studies offered by traditional Orientalist institutions outside the Muslim world are lacking in piety, understanding and sympathy," he said.

Now the Islamic Studies Centre at Yarmouk University has been established to fill this huge gap in contemporary Islamic studies.

The new centre has been set up to carry out research on the features of Islam such as thought, civilization, history and science within the framework of a special methodology combining the principle of sympathy and loyalty to Islam with that of the objectivity imposed by science and its reasoning.

The new centre will receive students and scholars from all disciplines and races and aims at creating harmony among them through common

Al-Hamishmar, also in Israel, that keeping the Israeli army in the West Bank is a big problem. The present problem ends with the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Golan Heights, then Israel will be blamed because it started the "peaceful Galilee" campaign.

Existing differences between Christians and the Druze in Shouf could be solved through co-operation among communities, it says. But a settlement depends on concession by the Christians, who regarded the Israeli army as their strongest ally through which they could achieve gains at expense of other communities.

Haaretz notes that Israel has committed itself to invest about \$2 billion within the coming few years to create and maintain 75 F-16 planes. Even though the United States will pay the major part of the cost, Israel will have to allocate \$2 for each \$1 paid by the US to get the most use out of the craft.

"Israel has to admit that it has committed a big error by postponing the F-16s deal until this time," Haaretz writes. "We must learn how to take important decisions without such postponement."

Davar refers to a statement by a former military intelligence chief that the situation in the north is not good.

An Israeli soldier was killed by a rocket fired from inside the security zone, it says, and comments that the continuous as the Begin government cannot claim that the situation is good. "The only benefit Israel gains by staying in Lebanon is that of postponing the discussion of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan."

"There is no national consensus in Israel regarding the conflict in Lebanon, and there is nothing to justify staying in Lebanon except delaying the government's acknowledgement of the failure and postponing negotiations regarding the future of the occupied territories," Davar writes.

Courses in Arab culture

SWEDES believe in preparing thoroughly for any task they undertake, and courses are available to them on all conceivable subjects.

Lund University, which has been offering courses to businessmen on foreign countries and cultures, has recently started a course for married couples intending to live in Saudi Arabia for a time.

The course is considered necessary as "it is not the easiest of things for Westerners, especially Western women, to adjust to living conditions in Saudi Arabia," a university official said.

An orientation on Saudi Arabia's social life, its legal system, and the significant role of religion in the lives of the people will not, therefore, be out of place."

America is losing the war of minds

By Jerry Gray

NEW YORK (AP) — Complaints over the quality of American public education — based by what a presidential commission called a rising tide of mediocrity — has become one of the hottest issues of the 1984 United States presidential campaign.

President Ronald Reagan although he has not announced whether he will seek a second four-year term, has made education an issue by taking to the road and the television and radio airways to push his campaign for excellence in education.

"America is finally waking up to a threat to this nation caused by neglect of the most important function of our schools — teaching the skills that people need to succeed in life," Reagan said at one stop.

Members of the rival Democratic Party, including six contenders for the party's presidential nomination, have been quick to counter what they perceive as a Reagan offensive.

Former Vice President Walter Mondale, one of the Democratic presidential contenders, has said the education issue will stay at the forefront of the 1984 presidential campaign.

"I think the American people realize that unless we get education up to snuff, we're going to lose our edge," Mondale has said. "The American people are on to this issue. I think it's growing."

and sober line of religious as well as man-made sciences. This should make them better acquainted with themselves and qualify them to deal with the problem of their societies with more consciousness learning and effectiveness.

"The centre aspires to contribute to the creation of an Islamic liberal and enlightened mentality aware of its own as well as of world affairs, inspired by scientific spirit, checked by piety and motivated by progress," says Professor Jadaane.

The centre also aims to forge strong ties with scientific institutes and centres throughout the world which are interested in Islamic studies.

The centre plans to develop programmes leading to Master's degrees and Doctorates in Islamic studies. "It will also provide facilities for foreign teachers, researchers and students in the field of Islamic studies so that they can work in a genuinely Arab Islamic cultural atmosphere," said Professor Jadaane.

"The departments will carry out research, teaching and activities in the areas of Islamic thought, the historical framework of Islam, Quran, Hadith, Fiqh and theology, social and economic theories, Islamic philosophy, Sufism (Mysticism) and Modern Islamic thought. "Islamic civilization and history, systems and institutions, economic life, towns and development, sciences, crafts and professions, arts, antiquities and history, the sciences of man, society and nature, sociology, psychology, economics, anthropology, biology, physics, astronomy, mathematics, statistics, demography, modern and contemporary philosophies as they apply to the study of Islam will all come within the range of the new centre."



Yarmouk University: expanding its language-teaching facilities

Yarmouk plans for translation institute

YARMOUK UNIVERSITY has plans to establish a special institute for translation according to Dr. Yousif A. Tarawneh, director of the Language Centre at the university.

The new institute will offer higher diploma in translation from Arabic into English and vice versa. At a later stage French and German will be added to the programme. A department of modern languages offering courses leading to a BA in French and German will be established in 1984/85 to provide students for these programmes.

The university's language centre, which was established in 1979, already offers courses in French, German, Spanish, Russian and Arabic as a foreign language and from September it will have courses in Hebrew as well.

It also offers special courses for students from overseas. "This summer we are hosting a group of students from the schools of advanced international studies at Johns Hopkins University in the United States," said Dr. Tarawneh. "The students are working on their Ph.D's in political science with a specialization in Middle Eastern Politics."

One of the centre's most important aspects is its varied English programmes. It offers an evening English programme for the local community and will be developing a new programme for undergraduates from 1983/84 onwards.

Students at the university will have to take a placement test on entry, says Dr. Tarawneh. Tentatively, the top five per cent will have to take three hours of credit in intensive English. About 65 per cent will have to take nine hours of classes. The lowest 30 per cent will have to take 12 credit hours in the first semester. When they finish their courses the students will have a proficiency test. Those who pass can enrol in regular courses at the University, those who fail will have to repeat their courses. The university plans to recruit about 40 English teaching specialists to run the programme.

English village

A special feature of the Yarmouk English programme is the English Village. The university authorities realize that many students cannot afford to study English in England or the United States although this may be the ideal.

Instead they recruited native English speakers to work in a special intensive summer programme. It aims to immerse the students in English and they spend a considerable number of contact hours each day with native speakers who drill them in the various language skills and introduce them to the language in "life situations". This offers them the chance to improve their pronunciation, their grasp of the structure of the language and their everyday use of it.

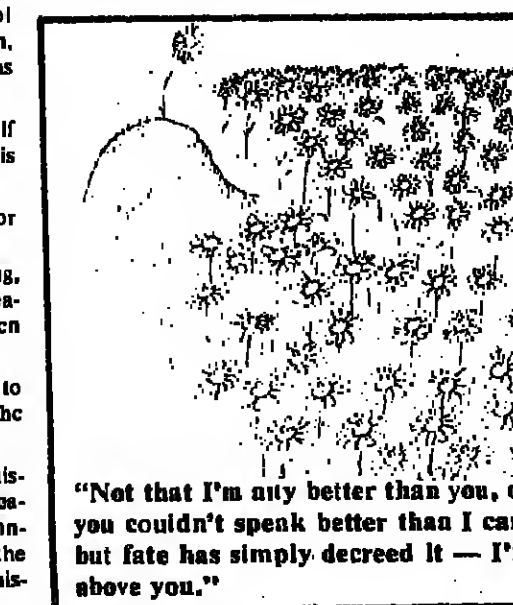
All the teachers are highly qualified, with Masters degrees in teaching English as a foreign language.

One of the teachers, Mrs. Sandra Carter told The Star that the centre offered story telling, play, drama, laboratory work and drills as part of its programme.

Mrs. Carter said that the students who join the village are very keen to learn and are extremely co-operative. She said they have a good passive knowledge of English although their active knowledge is not as good as she expected.

According to Mrs. Carter students in Britain, for example, have an advantage in that if they study a foreign language they usually travel to the country and communicate directly with its people but most students here are unable to do that.

(H.A.H.)



"Not that I'm any better than you, or you couldn't speak better than I can, but fate has simply decreed it — I'm above you."



The oil slick: human misdeed or Allah's blessings

The mixed blessing of oil

By Ahmad Al-Anad
Special to the Star

"PUTTING THE cart before the horse," what a nice Western expression which could not have originated in the Orient? I said to myself in comfort concluding a long period of deep contemplation.

In fact the most unexpected complications arising from the unwelcome presence of the oil slick in a place which almost stands nowadays to represent the very threat of humanity put me in mind of this expression.

No doubt the slick, caused by human misdeed of Allah's Messengers, is yet another example of the ugly behaviour of man ever since he set foot on earth.

What human beings have been doing round the Gulf for the last three years or so is a matter of putting the cart before the horse, not unwittingly but in absolute consciousness and in pursuit of a process of bloodshed and ruthless self-destruction as bad and clumsy and foolish as anything man has ever done on earth.

My mind however would not dwell long on this specific topic so I thought again unintentionally of why in the accident rather than the Orient was the discoverer of this very convenient expression about putting the cart before the horse. Was it because they possessed more mineral wealth such as iron ore and coal and conse-

quently they acquired intensive experience in the manufacturing of wheels and carriages? Or just because the Indo-European mentality is more willing and more interested in industrial technology and industrial achievement as a whole?

It could be this reason or that but the main fact remains, it is the wisdom of reference to awkward behaviour by this simile of a cart put before the horse and consequently the whole effort of man and horse achieves nothing.

For thousands of years, going deeper and deeper into the past, the inhabitants of the Gulf shores on both its western side and eastern side maintained an unwritten contract sanctifying the common right of both peoples to live for pearl and travel for trade.

The deadliest of enemies who maintained relentless hostile attitudes towards one another would refrain from all deeds of enmity during the pearling season so that the common interest of everyone should be kept.

And, today... what a tragic and foolish war rages on between two Muslim neighbours. This sinister behaviour of men is now being reflected in oil, perhaps for the first time displays itself as a mixed blessing.

Not only have we in this region failed to preserve the continuous flow of the precious Godsend of oil unmolested, but we have turned it into a universal calamity. The wandering mass of this huge oil slick now rolling to and fro along the northern part of the Gulf coasts is a source of awful pollution, fear and lavish expenditure.

The approach of the slick towards a specific coast in the Gulf inspires real awe. People start to behave as if they were dreading a fatal blow. To those who are over-scrupulous concerning their health the slick has turned into an awful strain of resources. Instead of using the usual distilled water filtered and palatable those over-suspicious individuals run to buy imported spring and mineral waters at any cost.

Besides they pass by the fish-market so quickly so that they might be the least tormented by the sight of fish (they no more can suffer to buy despite its rock-bottom prices). Statements on fish-eating sometimes look contradictory and discouraging. An official communiqué may confirm at ten in the morning that the fish brought that morning to the market place was subjected to strict medical and other tests and proved to be pure of pollution. Yet, looking into your morning paper you are confronted with reports about the discovery of polluted fish which must be thrown away.

Now one knows how marred the image of the Gulf has become by the impression that its fish wealth is exposed to the utter extinction.

More importantly, everyone is sure of the bitter repercussions of the terrible dose of hatred that is being given to the inhabitants of this all-important region. Modern weaponry is really formidable. Atrocities of the worst kind have been rendered commonplace by the awful, spreading destruction of modern warfare.

Everybody in the Gulf basin now feels it deeply that the good days of this region shall soon become as lost as any "good old days" in past centuries.

UK health service moves may affect Arab visitors

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

ALONG WITH education and leisure, which includes a little tourism and much shopping in Oxford Street and Knightsbridge, it is medical treatment which attracts Arab visitors to London. Now it seems their medical services are likely to undergo some changes.

The visitors from the Middle East are mainly catered for by private medicine. The growth in private hospitals and clinics in Central London in the past five years has been phenomenal and, indeed, some of the smaller clinics exist solely to cater for the medical needs of certain Gulf states.

The other sector of British medicine, the much larger National Health Service (NHS) is of lesser interest to overseas visitors, because of the long waiting lists for treatment and the financial and other barriers which are put in the way of the treatment of temporary visitors.

It may not, therefore, seem to be of immediate interest to Arab readers that the British NHS, which was once described as 'they envy of the world', is now going through a crisis of unprecedented proportions.

This is partly due to the run-down character of an institution which is, after all, 35 years old. It is also partly due to the government's current plans to cut some one hundred million pounds (or about one per cent) from the running costs of the NHS for next year. Thus, there is a constant flow of gloomy reports in the British press about hospital closures, longer waiting lists for treatment and so on and so forth.

But the private sector cannot remain immune from this debate over the NHS for one thing, almost all the staff of the private hospitals, from the doctors and surgeons, to the nurses and the administrators, received their training in the hospitals of the NHS.

Another effect of falling standards within the NHS is the increasing number of people now resorting to private medicine, and to private medical insurance schemes. This has been given a boost in recent weeks by the prime minister's much-publicised eye operation, which was performed at a private hospital in Windsor, rather than at a public hospital.

But this rush to private medicine is considered a mixed blessing. The medical insurance organisations are said to be worried that some large companies are signing up all their workers for private medicine, since this will include manual workers and their families who tend to require more medical treatment than white-collar workers' families. And more treatment will mean more competition for private hospital beds, and in the end higher prices.

One solution may be the government's present, rather tentative plans to 'privatise' parts of the NHS, in the same way that it is privatising the nationalised industries, like oil, gas and telecommunications. For the time being, the government is not planning to sell off any large NHS hospitals, complete with its operating theatres and staff. That would be too politically dangerous.

Instead, it is privatising little bits of the hospital work, like the laundering of bed linen. But there are plans for a private medical company to take over a NHS hospital for six months to study how it could be made more efficient. The company is the International Hospital Group, which manages hospitals in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Whatever the outcome of the NHS changes it is sure that private medicine and its Arab clients will be unable to avoid some flow-on effects from a shake-up of the nation's health giant.

A little night work...

NIGHT WORKERS in a factory in Bristol, England, built themselves conceal "bedrooms" in walls and ceilings and slept there when supposedly on duty, on industrial tribunal was told. This state of affairs lasted for 16 years before it was discovered, and three factory foremen were instantly dismissed. (Agencies)

Chess on a summer's day



Fine summer weather brings the chess players of Paris out in force to play in the Luxembourg Gardens.

And in Sweden, nineteen-year-old Swedish chess prodigy Pia Cramling wants to become "an international master among male players" — and appears well on her way to that goal.

She forced exiled Soviet champion Viktor Korchnoi to a draw last autumn and then tied with three other players of the world women's championship in January.

She practices up to six hours daily — mostly with her older brother, from whom she learned the game — jogs, and listens to music in her spare time. Women still lag in chess, she says. "But we... can be as good as the best men." (World Press Review)



All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

On the train

"Fierce-throated beauty!
Roll through my chant with all thy lawless music,
thy singing lumps at night,
Thy madly-whistling laughter, echoing, rumbling like an earthquake, rousing all,
Law of thyself complete, thine own track firmly holding...
Thy trills of shrieks by rocks and hills return'd,
Launch'd o'er the prairies wide, across the lakes,
To the free skies unpent and glad and strong."

— Walt Whitman
from "To a Locomotive in Winter"

Trains fascinate the human mind. They are pieces of machinery, a mode of transportation and yet more. They capture the imaginations of people of all ages.

"The Flying Scotsman" was a train running from London to Glasgow in the 1930's. Although the old steam engine had long ago been replaced by modern diesel ones a group of wealthy train-loving businessmen gathered up funds for a special project in the early '70's. The original locomotive was found, refurbished, and the old passenger cars linked up with it. Even those who rode its maiden journey were located and invited to ride it once again. And the event was recorded on film.

This, in turn, reminds me of our own Hijaz railroad and its antique engines that are still being cared for and run on a weekly basis for the public. Friends tell me that you can spend a very pleasant break by taking the round-trip journey from Amman to Damascus and back.

I have very fond memories of the steam engines that pulled up to a hundred or more cars the length of California. The roads travelled by automobiles were parallel to the tracks. Towns in that state are many miles apart. This fact necessitated spending hours sitting in the car before arriving at one's destination and the miles slipped by tediously.

Happy was the occasion when we as small children noticed the chugging steam engine pulling up in sight of our vehicle. Then we could wave to the engineer and the fireman. They invariably would wave back and then thrill our very selves by reaching up to pull the cord and send out that shrill whistle and puffy white cloud of steam... just for us.

But it did not stop there. There were the train sets. Every little boy had to have a train set. Weeks before Christmas the father would go out to buy his boy a train set and wrap it in colorful paper and place it under the decorated tree. His son would shake the package and poke at it, trying to guess what was inside.

Then the big morning would come and the little could open his present. Of course, dad needed to help him set up all the pieces of track and get the engines and cars running. And dad needed to try to see that everything was in working order. And dad wanted to know just how fast the thing would go. I wonder how many a little boy had tearful eyes as he realised that he would not be allowed to touch 'his' gift until his father had finished playing with it.

Boys and toys weren't the end of it either. There were songs and instrumental pieces in celebration of the train. Pieces that initiated the slow start and building clickety-clack rhythm of the steel wheels against the tracks. Laments of loneliness and separation brought by those rhythms and the endless tracks.

And the songs of daring and bravado like the ballad of Casey Jones which tells the true story of an engineer who was eight hours late on the mail run in the rain-soaked night and vows, "I'm going to run her till she leaves the rail, or make it on time with the south-bound mail."

He crashed with a passenger train and died. The song end—"Headaches and heartaches and all kinds of pain. They ain't apart from a railroad train. Stories of brave men, noble and grand, Belong to the life of a railroad man."

Would you believe it?

PRESIDENT Belisario Belandier of Colombia made 246 speeches lasting a total of 61 hours, flew 91,206 km and presided over 48 Cabinet meetings during his first year in office, the Presidential Press Office said.

THERE ARE 130m television sets in the United States but only 83m households a new survey has revealed. The survey also says Americans watch television for an average 6 hrs 48 minutes daily.

VACUUM-CLEANING the carpets of a DC-9 aircraft and keeping all its cargo areas litter-free, can reduce weight sufficiently to save \$18,000 a year in fuel costs according to the weekly Holiday.

A SCHOOLBOY has trained an octopus to uncork a bottle. The achievement won Nicholas Kruger, 17, a science competition in South Africa.



Older mothers tend to feel more confident

The late, late bulge

By Valerie Grove

THE BIRTH rate is down again this year, I see.

But how can this be? I am sitting here the size of an elephant, about to deliver and have my fourth baby. It seems to be the thing to do, between January and December 1983, no fewer than 26 friends of mine have just had, or are about to have a baby.

I have never known anything quite like it. Whenever you have a baby you form instant links with those in the same position at the same time, but last time I gave birth, in 1981, I knew precisely two other mothers.

So what has caused this apparent pregnancy epidemic?

There's no such thing, said the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The birth rate continued to fall by nine per cent in the first quarter of this year. A footling 152,000 births between January and March.

The answer appears to lie in the relatively great age of us laterday 1983 mothers, working against the trend. No fewer than 19 of my select group are over the age of 35. Eleven of them are having a baby for the first time.

Let the birth rate dwindle away: it is the era of the elderly primigravida — or of the middle-class ex-career girl primigravida, having the baby before it's too late.

To check my theory — and my select group spans the hemispheres, since even my sister in Sydney, a publisher by career and hitherto indifferent to the appeal of children after 14 years of marriage, is suddenly pregnant at the age 38 — I went to call on the Maternity Alliance.

There Catherine Boyd, the research officer, confirmed for me that the number of women having babies over 35 is indeed rising slightly. In 1978 they were 5.8 per cent of all births (34,679). By 1980 they were 6.2 per cent (41,058).

"But the more significant fact is, the older mothers of today are a different set of women from the older mothers of yesterday," she pointed out.

Fewer mothers in the lower socio-economic groups are having fifth and sixth babies into their late 30s and 40s — which used to be a high-risk group, giving rise to the general feeling that late births were a Bad Thing.

The new elderlies are the middle-class professional women marrying later, or in any case deciding to delay having a family.

Generally healthy and affluent, they are a low-risk group. Which means that the perinatal mortality rate among the over-35s had fallen more dramatically than in any other age group.

I suppose Jackie Staples is typical of my select group. She is 39 and had her first baby, Alexandra, 11 months ago; her second is due in November. Having married at 17 she feels this is the ideal age to start a family. As managing director of her own fashion company, Jake, she had everything else she wanted.

Sorry

"People of our generation discovered that we had a choice," she declares. "And given the choice, we waited. I had ambitions to fulfil first. I gave 10 years to my career and simply didn't think of children until I had found a lovely, loving man who would be a good father. The same happened to lots of women of my age — Diana Rigg, Jean Shrimpton."

Sheila Kitzinger, the natural childbirth guru, carried out a survey of late — blooming mothers for her book *Birth Over Thirty*.

"These mothers said they felt much more competent and confident," she says. "They knew how to deal with the medical profession, women are far less intimidated by doctors when, like policemen, these appear to be beardless boys." And they knew what they wanted in life.

(London Express Sentinel)

Back care

I am bothered from time to time by back pains. My doctor told me that my condition was caused by a congenital defect in my lower back. Must I suffer from this the rest of my life? I would prefer not to have an operation.

Many people are born with slight defects in the ligaments, intervertebral disks, or bony structures of the back. This occurs in men more than women and in the United Kingdom more hours of work are lost from back complaints than from all the strikes combined. But it is also true that persons who use their backs efficiently, balancing work and rest periods, and maintain good muscle tone generally, may never have pain even though they may have noticeable bony anomalies.

By following these suggestions you may do much to relieve the discomfort you are now experiencing:

• Look up your ideal weight and try to maintain it as closely as possible. Carrying extra kilograms on your

body puts an unnecessary strain on your back.

• Hold yourself in an erect, but not military, posture at all times. Avoid sudden jerking or twisting motions of the back.

• Sit with your back straight.

• Walk with your shoulders back and your head up.

• Avoid bending down unnecessarily, but if you must, bend your knees and other joints instead of your back.

• Avoid lifting heavy objects as much as you can, or divide a large load into several smaller ones.

• Sleep on a straight, hard surface. Use only one pillow during the night to prevent curvature of the back. This will help to relieve some pain.

Health by Joyce Niles

must be done daily and not for a period of less than six months for you to derive benefit from them.

• Wear a corset or girdle when you are working and if you are experiencing pain. This will help to keep your back straight and prevent twisting motions that would cause more distress.

• Report any changes in the nature of the pain to your doctor as soon as possible. If you think that it has worsened or you do not feel any improvement then he might find another way to help you.

• Try to adapt your working conditions to suit your state of health. This can do much to prevent pain from occurring and to relieve it, if there is any.

(Information reproduced with kind permission of the Palestine Hospital, Amman)

Just Between Us

Yamouk Safadi

The small creatures

JUST LIKE the lady who was featured on TV this week, I delight in the insects that can be observed in an ordinary old common-or-garden garden.

That lady, who lives in Australia, intentionally keeps her garden in a condition that most people would probably consider untidy, even downright unhealthy; but she expresses a distaste for the usual, run of the mill orderly flower bed which she calls a "sterile" garden. Well, I've got good news for her. Our garden hasn't been sterile for at least 15 years, and is in little danger of becoming sterile any time soon.

The lady told wonderful stories of the true-life dramas and fateful struggles that can be observed every day and every night in the insect world. She even showed some fascinating films depicting these tragicomedies. She also told her own story, a tale of how her husband had left her after sharing the house with an arachnid menagerie for some years.

I sympathise with the poor woman. It was so irrational of the man to object to living at close quarters with those fascinating creatures. There is so much beauty and fascination in that tiny world. I think of this every morning as I go to the bathroom, knowing that there's a good chance I'll see a friendly cockroach sticking his antennae up out of the drain.

Here a real life-and-death struggle will begin, thrilling enough to rival those battles that the lady caught on film. In my struggle, however, there's little doubt as to whose life and death we're talking about. Those little entities are fast, but they can rarely escape my powerful blow. Truly a moment to cherish.

There was romance in the show too: the reproductive habits of the praying mantis (fatal for the male) and the hermaphrodite slugs were graphically depicted. After that, you know I'm not going to miss a chance to get out in my unsterile garden and snoop around with a magnifying glass for my local boy-meets-girl story.

After my recent move to a ground-floor apartment, all this beauty and fascination is literally right on my doorstep — and often closer than that. I don't have to worry about buying tickets for the cinema any more; the full-length, uncut version of "The Life and Death of the Small Creatures" is brought to my living room for free.

The reason my garden is not sterile is that the brush, bushes and dead plants out there are so full of the unknown that neither I nor anybody else is about ready to go clear it out. The Australian lady would have a field day, I know, but I'm just not enlightened enough to enjoy it as I should.

I'm content to sit in my armchair and watch the spiders, caterpillars and slugs troop through, bringing me a little bit of real life before meeting their doom at my hands. That's close enough for me.

CALENDAR

Films

The British Council presents a BBC "World about us" film "Relax in the Marshes". The film is a portrait of the life and customs of the Marsh Arabs of Southern Iraq.

Tuesday 6 September at 6.30 pm.

The British Council and the Friends of Archaeology present the BBC series "Making of Mesopotamia" Part 5 "A New Era."

Wednesday 7 September at 6.30 pm

The American Centre presents "Heaven Can Wait" (One hour, 41 minutes), starring Warren Beatty and Julie Christie

Thursday 8 September at 8.00 pm

Sunday 11 September at 8.00 pm

Monday 12 September at 7.00 pm

Al-Bayan

Private School and Kindergarten
Marj al-Hamam

is announcing the start of registration in both kindergarten and elementary sections for the year 83/84

Parents of students will be received daily from 9 am to 1 pm

For enquiries phone 42463

Family takes a year for research

By Kathy Kakish
Special to the Star

"Life in America was good but I was looking forward to come back to Jordan — I missed teaching," says Dr. Issam Safadi, from the English Department at the University of Jordan. Dr. Safadi has just returned to Jordan from the United States after a year's sabbatical leave. Dr. Safadi said that during his stay in Boston he carried out several research projects concerning the American image of the Arabs.

As he spent most of his time in libraries, his wife Ra'fat, and two children had time for their own research. Ra'fat, who has a bachelors degree in English from the University of Jordan, made use of her stay by working on her masters degree in TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) at Boston University.

"It was very hard. My first day at the university was an awful experience," she says, laughing. "It was the first time I had attended an American university. I was the only one in class who was not an English native speaker, and it did not help that the lecture was an advanced one." But in addition to her having a very friendly personality Ra'fat proved to be very determined. "I stuck to it, and when the second semester came by, I felt at home," she said.

Ra'fat went on to describe her experience at university. "Later on, you begin to realise that you're not the only foreigner there. You are always busy



Dr. Issam Safadi



The family enjoys a special American experience

working hard, but you do it willingly because you realize the benefits it will bring," she said. Now that she is home Ra'fat will go back to her job as a teacher at the Arab College. Yamman, the Safadi's energetic and intelligent eight year old son, enthusiastically described his type of research — research into a new language and into the world around him.

"I liked school a lot," he says. "But at first it was hard because they don't speak English the way they do here." He also talked about games such as baseball and hockey as well as the wonders of autumn and winter. "In autumn there were so many coloured

leaves and we gathered the prettiest ones and acorns. Then it snowed and snowed. We went sledding and had a snowball fight. We had to shovel all the time to get the car out. We also had two snowmen.

"Mine and Daddy's was better than Mom's and Ayyam's," he said proudly.

"When we went camping a racoon ate our lunch," he continues.

Then Ayyam, a shy four year old overcame her shyness to talk about her racoon.

"Mummy took a picture of it," she said as she looked through the family pictures to spot the one in question.

Mr. Mohammad Khurma, the newly appointed Jordanian Ambassador to India, will have an advance idea of the gracious hospitality he can expect when he arrives in New Delhi this week, as well as of the surprises that Indian cooking has in store. Mr. Khurma was the guest of honour at an "evening" dinner party at the residence of Indian Ambassador to Jordan P.L. Senthil last Saturday evening, where both these qualities were on display.

In what was described as a "cheerful" atmosphere, the two ambassadors and a small group of acquaintances discussed the joys and hardships of the work, among other wide-ranging subjects. Completing the diplomatic roster were Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Akira Nakayama and South Korean Ambassador Jal-Sung Kim, while the Jordanian Foreign Ministry was ably represented by Chief of Protocol Jamal Khatat and Asia Department Director-General Mohammad Amsh.

Justice Ministry Undersecretary Ra'ed Wazani also attended, as did Natural Resources Authority Director-General Ahmad Dakhan. Mr.

Jordan is to enjoy the wonders of a national disco dancing competition. It is being hosted by the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel and co-sponsored by Alfa, the TransJordan Engineering Co. and Phillips.

Intercontinental disco jockey David Malay and the hotel's assistant food and beverage manager Richard Cox, who are organizing the competition, said it is open to Jordanian nationals and couples reaching the final will go on to enter the Malibu World Disco Dancing competition.

Entrants in the competition must have been over 18 years and under 30 years on 1 January 1983. They will be judged on creative dance routine, artistic interpretation of music, personality and vocal presentation.

And if you live outside Amman you still have a chance. Yarmouk University in Irbid and the Aquamarine Hotel in Amman are also involved in the competition.

Mr. Khurma left Jordan on Tuesday, and was due to fly on to India for a stopover in Kuwait.

Dr. Adel Mahasneh of the Department of Science at the University of Jordan is off to Istanbul this week. He will be taking part in an international conference organized by UNESCO.

Participants at the conference will discuss the subject of "Bacteria and its activities in food pollution." Dr. Mahasneh will present a paper on his work on this subject.

By GARY LARSON

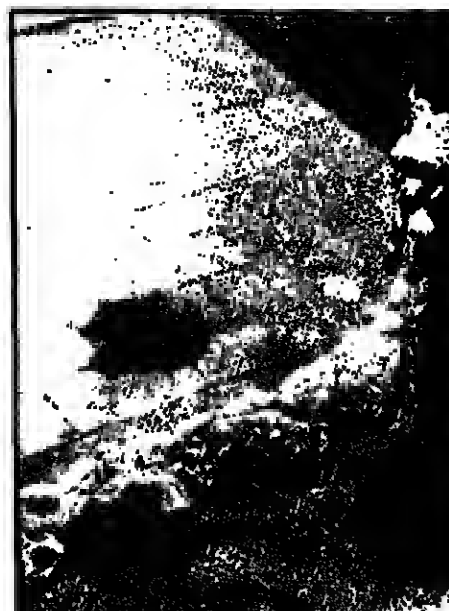
THE FAR SIDE



"Well, shoot... I can never tell whether these things are done or not."



Khalid Madi and his friend the hedgehog



Time for a dip in the fountain

Khalid's Hedgehog

Story and pictures by Joyce Abu Jassar

KHALID MADI's grandmother has a hedgehog living on her veranda. She found it there early in July and it has been there ever since. Khalid thinks that it came in with the load of dirt for the new flowerbed or climbed over the rough outer wall of the veranda.

In the mornings the hedgehog comes out of the little hollow he has made in the soft dirt of the flowerbed and has a swim in the fountain.

"Sometimes he likes to ride the fountain wheel until he gets dizzy and falls off," Khalid says. Then he sits in the sunshine for a while to dry.

The hedgehog likes to eat cucumber and bread. After that he goes to sleep the rest of the day and then comes out about seven o'clock in the evening.

Whenever he is frightened the hedgehog rolls up into a ball so that only his

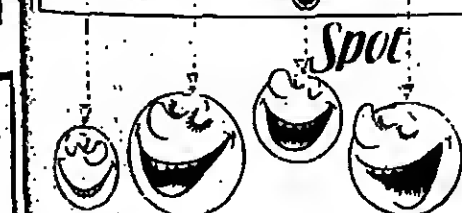
prickles show. That way he protects himself. Khalid's little sister, Tala, says that the prickles look like burned matchsticks. But they are sharp on the ends so Khalid wears gloves when he picks up this small animal.

The hedgehog's scientific name is *Erinaceus europaeus* and they are found in Europe as well as here in Jordan. They have cousins in Asia and Africa. And they have soft whistling voices.

They are mammals. The mothers have live babies and nurse them from nipples on the stomach, underneath all those prickles. The babies are born with their eyes closed and are covered with soft, coarse hair that gets stiffer as they grow bigger.

Hedgehogs like to eat different plants and also insects. They are nocturnal which means that they come out at night and sleep during the day. In winter they hibernate in a burrow.

Joke

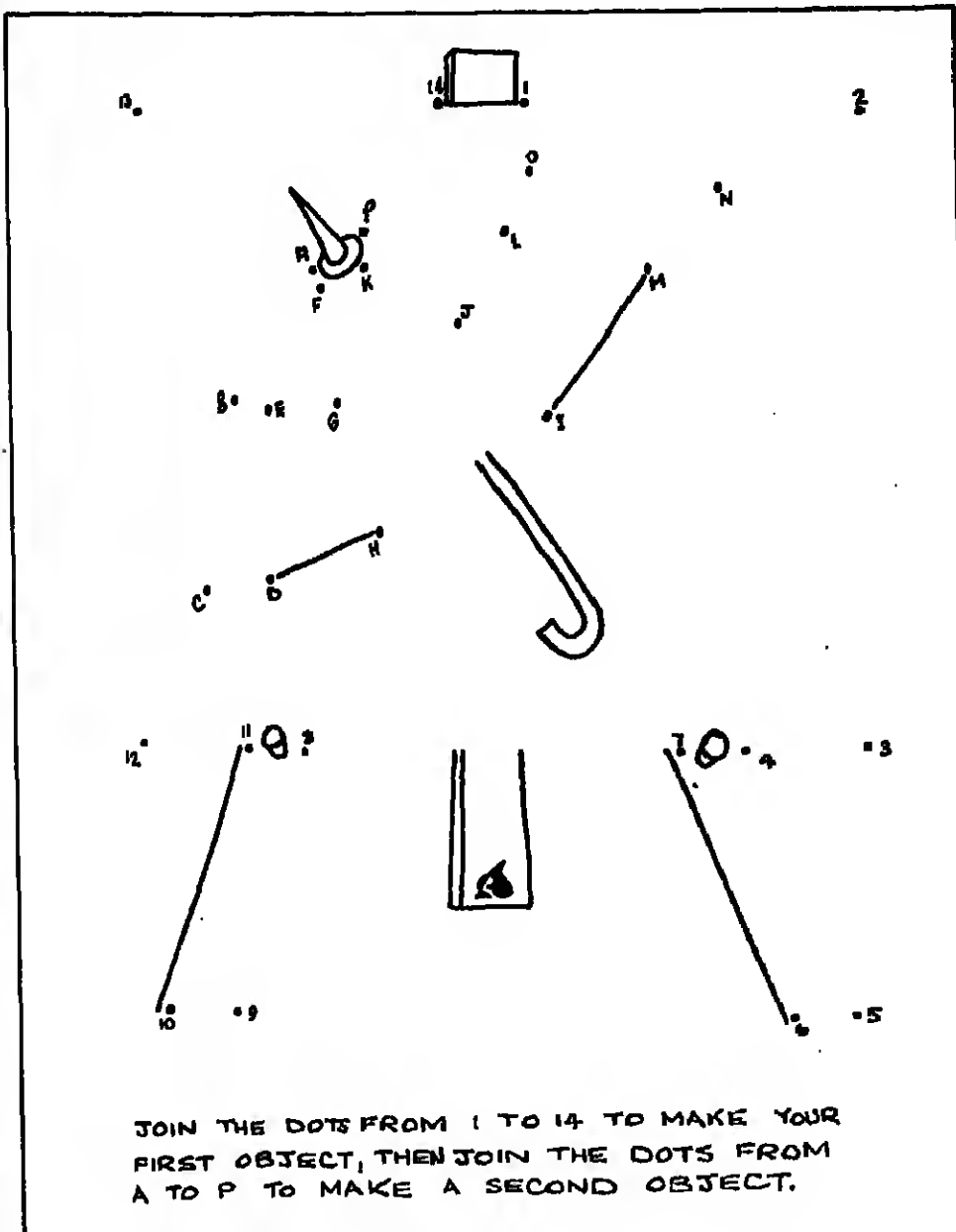
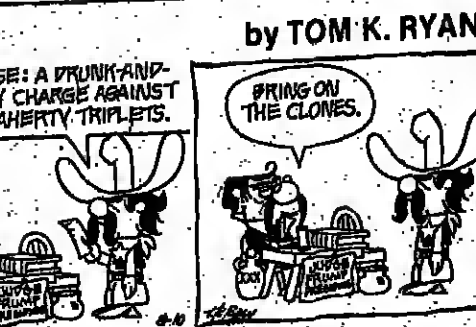


Man: Take my trousers
Laundress: Do you want them washed or ironed?
Man: Just washed, I just ironed them at home

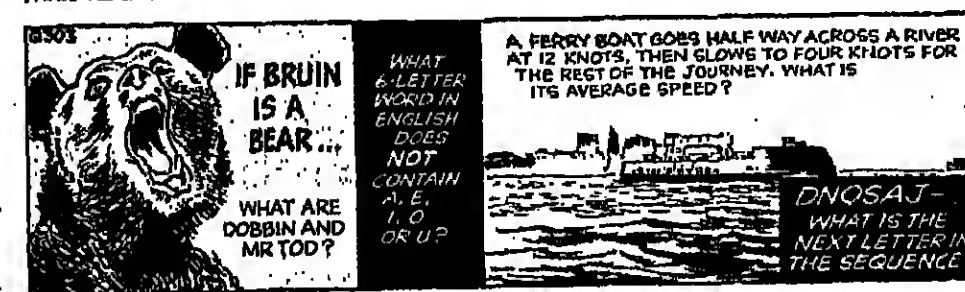


Teacher: What is a desert?
Student: It's an area in which plants don't grow

Teacher: Can you give me an example
Student: My grandfather's head



MINDBOGLERS



Answers
HORSE AND FOX. RHYTHM. SIX KNOTS. J. THEY ARE THE INITIALS OF MONTHS BACK FROM DECEMBER.



THE JERUSALEM STAR 25
1 September 1983

sport

Jordan, Pakistan boxing tourney called off

AMMAN (Star) — The international boxing tournament between Jordan and Pakistan scheduled for this month has been called off. This was disclosed to The Star by Mohammed Suleyman, the national boxing coach on Monday. He explained that the Pakistanis had earlier in the week asked for the cancellation of the tournament.

Mohammed Suleyman said however that the tournament between Jordan and Iraq which is scheduled to take place this month may come on on 15 September.

He disclosed that 22 boxers are training seriously for this tournament and the Jordan Open boxing championship in October.

Mohammed Suleyman praised the boxers for their punctuality and seriousness to training. He expressed the hope that they will live up to expectation.

On the sport in Jordan as a whole, the coach admitted that there are so many loopholes in boxing administration in the country. He said there is a lot of apathy on the part of the association. Suleyman said Jordan has a number of talented boxers who can go to places with proper training and incentives. Notable among these boxers are Ahmed Suror, Walid Jarre, Khaled Sheda, Ahmed Leye, Abdel Semren and Ibrahim Suror. "These boys are capable of winning world honours given the proper training," he said.



Student boxer Isam Jabbar



Two of the boxers in a training session

Suleyman therefore, called on the Jordan Boxing Association not to shirk its responsibilities and come to the aid of boxers in the country.

He stressed the need for the establishment of boxing clubs all over the country to unearth the hidden talents in the sport.

In a chat with some of the boxers later, The Star learned that they are ill-equipped. The boxers complained about lack of so many things which facilitate better training. These include a gymnasium, training boots and gloves. They also complained about medical care when they injure themselves during training.

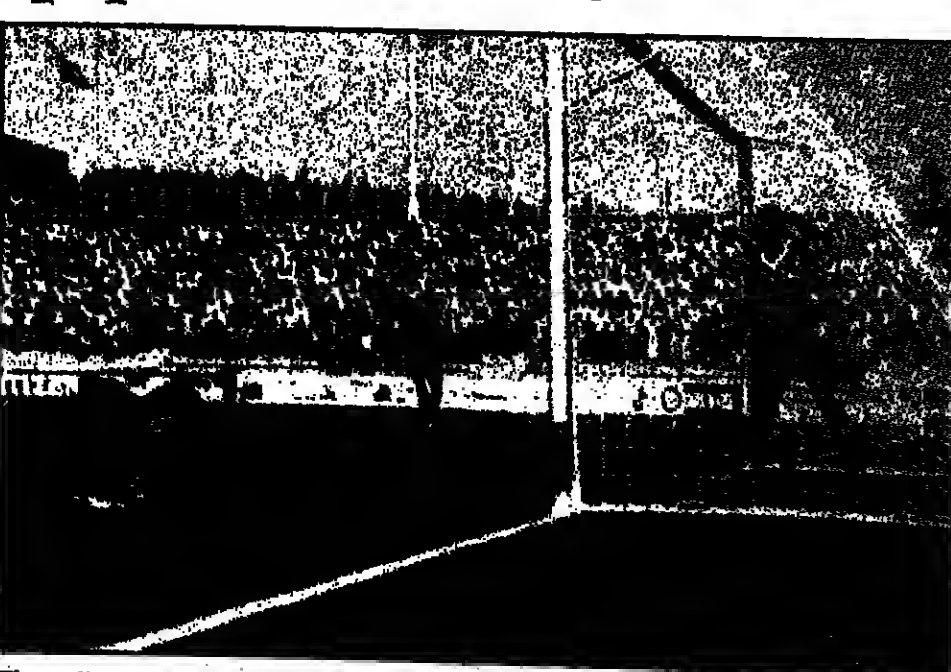
Soccer: Syria pips Jordan 1-0

AMMAN (Star) — Syria beat Jordan by a lone goal last week in the second leg of the Olympic Games soccer qualifying match. The match produced a lot of thrills for the over 20,000 spectators, among them, the Minister of Youth and Culture Mr. Ma'an Abu Nowar, the Minister of Information Mr. Adnan Abu Odah, the Minister of Justice Mr. Ahmed Tarawneh and the Syrian Charge d'Affaires in Jordan.

Both teams played their hearts out in the first half and settled for a draw at the end of the 45 minutes. In this half Jordan made several attempts at goal but none could materialise. Both teams made a number of changes in the second half which paid some dividends.

In the 57th minute Syrian player Madratl who had all the time been polished by the Jordanian defence broke loose and delivered a tricky shot which beat the Jordanian goalkeeper and settled in the far corner of the net.

The Syrians then fell back to defend this lead, with Jordan making several attempts for an equaliser. Syria nearly got a second goal in the dying minutes of the game when forward/tear Mahmoud al-Sayid with only the goalkeeper to beat shot wide.



The goalkeeper (left) sprawls on the ground while a defender enters the net to retrieve the ball (not in picture)



Swimming festival at Crown Hotel

AMMAN (Star) — The second annual swimming festival at the Amman Crown Hotel on Sunday attracted the talents of over 20 swimmers from various amateur swimming organisations in Amman. These years, the Orthodox club, Sport City, Al-Nasr, Al-Falaj and the Crown Hotel club, The performances of the swimmers showed much promise for the sport in Jordan.

The Crown Hotel is determined to sponsor more swimming competitions with a view to encouraging the youth to develop their talents in the sport. Picture above shows some of the participants taking a dive at the start of a race.

Zamalek in Amman

AMMAN (Star) — The Egyptian football team Zamalek arrived in Amman Wednesday to play with two Jordanian teams, Al-Jazira and Al-Ahli.

The match with Al-Jazira which comes on Friday is in honour of Taha Badwan, a player of Jazira, who is retiring from active football. Zamalek will meet Al-Ahli on Sunday. All the matches will be played at the stadium within the Sports City.

English soccer league begins

LONDON (AP) — The English soccer league began Monday with matches in most centres. Results of some of the division one matches were as follows:

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Aston Villa 1 | Manchester United 1 | Southampton 0 | Wolverhampton 1 |
| Sunderland 0 | Nottingham Forest 3 | Queens Park Rangers 0 | Arsenal 2 |
| Division Two: | | | |
| Cardiff City 3 | Leeds United 3 | Newcastle United 0 | |
| Manchester City 1 | Brighton 2 | Sheff. Wed. 1 | |

Fun And Fitness

This column is a continuation of the most commonly asked questions about physical fitness.

How do I get started on a fitness programme? You have to make no least commitment. If not, all you'll do is talk about what you plan to do. You can make a commitment in several different ways. You can purchase new exercise clothes or shoes, or sign a membership agreement in an exercise or fitness programme. Or, you can make a verbal commitment to a friend or your spouse. Then bas to ban element of reward or punishment in your commitment. The reward can be simply the admiration of a friend or spouse doing what you said. The punishment can be just the opposite, kidding from a friend or spouse about not following through on your plans. Wasting money on new clothes or an unused membership is also a punishment.

Assuming that you do make the commitment and actually start on a fitness programme, there are some things to keep in mind. Proceed slowly and enjoy yourself. Most have a tendency to overestimate their beginning level of fitness. This often leads to overdoing it and sometimes results in injury or illness. Women tend to underestimate their level of fitness and often do too little.

The best way to start is to have your personal fitness level evaluated by qualified experts. Then you'll know just where to start. Your body needs some time to adapt to exercise. In many cases your body will not "remember" the last time it was really used vigorously. Give it time to get used to the "new" you.

Once started, how can I improve my physical fitness? You will have guaranteed improvement in your level of fitness if you have a programme designed by experts and you follow their guidelines. There is even a "benefit" to being way out of shape when you start a fitness programme. You can make great improvement quickly. But, as you make progress, there is a danger of reaching a plateau of improvement. The way is keep improving is to progressively and gradually increase the duration, frequency or intensity of exercise. The quickest, safest and most enjoyable way to continue improvement is to increase the duration (number of minutes exercising) and the frequency (number of exercise periods). Your intensity will increase naturally and if you force the intensity it can lead to fatigue and injury.

Australia wins Malaysian hockey tournament

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — Australia edged Pakistan 1-0 to win the five nation Tan Rala Ash Shah Cup Field hockey championship here Sunday.

Terry Walsh took a cross from Colin Batch and scored the winning goal in the 18th minute. With the loss, Pakistan finished the tournament in second place.

In the last 10 minutes, Pakistan went all out to find an equalizer with brilliant stick work and dribbling by Hassan Sardar, Hanif Khan and Saleem Sherwani, but they were held off by the Australian defence. Australian goalkeeper Neil Snowden stopped four short corners by the Pakistanis in the second half.

In an earlier match, India beat Malaysia 5-4 to take their place. The Malaysians, who trailed 0-4 at the half, added up in fourth place.

LINZ, Austria (AP) — South Korea on Sunday swept the winners list at the six-day world youth skill Olympics, an international competition in 34 different professional categories.

A total of 103 medals were awarded in 32 professional contests at the Bruckner Hall here, named after composer Anton Bruckner who was born near here.

South Korea led the standings with 12 gold, two silver and six bronze medals.

Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 1st September, 1983

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

You should be as economical as you can during this coming week, even though friends may think you are a little on the mean side. Cash could be a little short this week, but apart from this, pleasure is very well shared. Where romantic affairs are concerned, a new relationship should progress along very interesting lines.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

Even if you feel annoyed, you would be very well advised not to argue with a very influential person at work this week. Things will improve later in the week. You would do well to watch your financial position carefully during the coming week, and avoid travel if possible. In the romantic field, there is much happiness for you, and old snags should now start to disappear.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

If you put yourself out during the coming week, and try hard, you should attain most of what you aim for. Cash will also improve now, and you could afford to save a little. Around mid week, you could make a very pleasant journey, and meet up with old friends, but you would be well advised to take no risks where romance is concerned. You should be able to get back much more to routine.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

Your luck should be well in this week, and where money is concerned, you should now have all the confidence in the world. Romantic affairs take an upward trend this week, but you should avoid travel if you can. The peace settles much more for you than of late, and allows you to get cracking on little odd jobs. You may have to be persistent with an ambition of yours, in order to get over a cautious associate.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

This week could start rather sluggishly, but later on, most of your arrangements should go forward quite happily. However, you would be wise not to be extravagant, and try to economise this week, or you may find yourself rather out of pocket. Where your working life is concerned, there could be a slight atmosphere, and you should say as little as possible and try not to get involved.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

You may feel just a little depressed during this week, but if you try hard to rise above it, you could have a very pleasant time ahead of you. Your cash position should improve slowly, but surely, by using a little extra diplomacy, you could expect a treat from a member of the opposite sex at the weekend. Business affairs should take an upward trend this week, but family routine could be interrupted by a visitor.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

This could be a rather changeable time for you, one moment bright, and the next dreary, so you would be well advised to exercise more caution. The brightest time this week could come through romance. A little extra cash could come your way some time during this week, and later, a friend cannot do enough for you. You would do well to try to curb your dogmatic attitude, or you could find that you upset a very genuine friend.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

You would do well to make certain that your partner agrees, if you find that you have to spend more than you had expected concerning a change this week. The indications are that you could receive a pleasant surprise gift some time during this week. Also, romantic affairs begin to improve now. In your working life, you could fare better by a plan being revived, even though you may not see this at the time.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

A superior could hand out an invitation to you during this week, and this could be the first stepping stone to better things for you, as far as your career is concerned. You will have plenty of activity this week, where sports are concerned, but a romantic affair could meet with an obstacle. You may find that you have to deal very firmly with an younger member of the family this week.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

You may have to use extra caution when dealing with a female colleague at work this week, for they could be rather difficult. Where private affairs are concerned, your own personality could take you a long way. Affairs should be satisfactory, but don't let yourself be drawn into promising anything if you have the slightest doubts. You should find that you have a little more time for relaxation than of late.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

You may be feeling in not too good a mood just now, so you would be wiser to keep quiet and stick to the usual way of things. You can expect some extra help with your routine from an intelligent newcomer. Cash is much better now. By being a little more patient with a partner, and not arguing, you could ease a rather strained relationship. Above everything else, give your undivided attention to the job in hand.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

Humour a colleague at business who has an idea with which you have little sympathy, for they mean well. At home, you will get a lot of pleasure from planning a journey. You could be faced with a difficult decision to make on another's behalf. Don't worry, your choice should prove to be right. A friend should prove their worth to you, which should give you quite a boost to your confidence.

Thursday 1 September

Birthday Greetings to You. Although a great deal of hard work will be demanded of you during the coming year, you will be well not to spare yourself, for there is every sign of great success ahead.

Health should be excellent during this coming year, and as long as you don't overtax your nerves, you shouldn't have a day's illness. With your generous nature, you are likely to tire yourself too much on behalf of other people who don't fully appreciate you.

Romance is in the air for the younger ones towards the end of next month. Social activities will take up a lot of your time this coming year, and new friends will be made.

Taken all round, for young and old alike, a very successful year is indicated, in most respects.

Friday 2 September

Birthday Greetings to You. During your next month, you will meet a member of the opposite sex who will have a very deep and lasting influence on your life. For the eligible ones, there is a sign of wedding bells before your next anniversary.

If your health has been causing you much concern of late, you need have no problems on this score in the future, for there is every indication that by your next anniversary, you will be feeling 100 per cent fit and well.

A chance to travel will in all probability come your way. If it means a complete change of plans in your career, you would be well advised to seek advice before plunging into a long-term idea abroad.

Financially, this will be an excellent year for you.

Saturday 3 September

Birthday Greetings to You. On the money side this year, there will be much room for expansion. Someone will offer you an opportunity to better your position in the most unexpected way, and success lies ahead for you.

A small family problem which has been worrying will sort itself out very soon and for the rest of the year, family life should be very strong. Your personal life should run on very smooth and interesting lines from the end of November. A new friendship could well blossom into something for the eligible ones among you.

Although your health may have been causing a little anxiety these past two months, you will be feeling 100 per cent fit by the time you reach your next anniversary.



Monday 5 September

Birthday Greetings to You. Prosperity is very clearly indicated for you this coming year. Rewards which you so richly deserve will at last come your way, and by your next anniversary, you will be feeling extremely secure.

Health may be a little troublesome for the next couple of months, but by your next anniversary, you will be looking and feeling 100 per cent fit.

Your own personal problems should straighten out towards the end of next month. Someone close to you will put themselves out and benefit you in the most unexpected fashion.

A long journey is indicated for you in a few months time. Romance is linked with this and an exciting adventure is likely to befall the young ones amongst you.

Sunday 4 September

Birthday Greetings to You. Your financial affairs will need very careful planning for the next two months, but after that, owing to an unexpected piece of good fortune, you will be more than secure.

Your private life will improve considerably from November onwards, and there is a hint of romance for the young and eligible ones from about the middle of December.

If someone in a more responsible position than yourself tries to guide you with regard to your career, you should be sensible enough to listen to such advice as with your impulsive nature, you might make the wrong move.

Where your health is concerned, you will definitely have no cause for worry, for you will be feeling much fitter and brighter than you have done for some time past.

Tuesday 6 September

Birthday Greetings to You. There is a very clear indication of an exciting romance towards the end of this month. Go ahead and enjoy it, but don't let someone who is very close to you interfere and give you advice, or you may find yourself in a very lonely position.

Prosperity could result from a journey someone may ask you to make within the next two or three months, but don't rush at anything until you are really sure of your facts.

Someone in a higher position has been keeping their eyes on you at work and you will receive recognition for your recent hard work during the next month — possible promotion.

Your health during this coming year should be really excellent, but you could have just a little worry about the health of an elderly relative.

Wednesday 7 September

Birthday Greetings to You. A plan which you had expected to be fulfilled this coming year may not turn out the way you anticipated, but something else which will bring you much better fortune will occur about November.

Never let interference by others dictate your plans for you. If you receive a chance to travel within the next three months, you should use your own judgement and it is possible that you will gain a lot of success and prosperity as a result of this journey.

Money matters will cause just a little concern, but this should only be temporary, and you will soon be feeling more contented than you have done for a very long time.

New friends are indicated this year.

PEANUTS
featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ

OPINIONS - 5¢
THOUGHTS FOR
THE DAY - 10¢
SOUND ADVICE - 25¢

I DON'T UNDERSTAND YOU...

LIFE IS MORE THAN JUST LYING AROUND

WHY DON'T YOU LEAVE THIS PLACE, AND GO OUT AND DO SOMETHING?

SHE DOESN'T UNDERSTAND..

ARE YOU AWAKE?

RATS!

WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO GET UP AND DO THINGS? THERE'S A BIG WORLD OUT THERE!

IF I WERE TO LEAVE NOW, I'D LOSE ALL MY PENSION BENEFITS!

FRANK AND ERNEST

NO, THAT'S NOT IT..

AND NEITHER IS THAT..

..AND THAT'S NOT IT, EITHER!..

SHEESH! WE'LL NEVER GET THIS THING WRITTEN RIGHT!

HEY, YOU GUYS, LOOK AT THIS ROOM, FOR CRYIN' OUT LOUD! WASTEPAPER EVERYWHERE.. IT'S A BLINKIN' MESS! WHAT A BUNCH OF CLODS!

"..ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL..."

YOU MEN ARE ALL ALIKE!

THAT'S IT! THAT'S IT!

WITH THE HELP OF TANTO, TARZAN AND THE WAZIRI HAVE CUT THEIR TRAVEL TIME IN HALF. THE SOUND OF AN EXPLOSION FROM THE MOUNTAIN MOUNTAIN INCUBUS SERVES AS A GOOD REMINDER OF THEIR PURPOSE!

LOOK, INCUBUS IS SPEAKING!

NO, USHA, THE WIND CARRIES THE SCENT OF BURNING GASOLINE.

TARZAN AND THE WAZIRI ENTER THE CAVERN THAT LEADS TO THE TREASURE CHAMBER, HIGH ABOVE IN MOUNT INCUBUS.

THE EXPLOSION WAS A MESSAGE FROM JANE TO TELL US SHE IS ALIVE, AND PERHAPS YOUR SON, OR AM I STILL FORBIDDEN TO SPEAK HIS NAME, MUVIRO?

IF WE ARE NOT QUICK THEY WILL BOTH BE DEAD!

Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

WITH TWO OUT OF THREE OF HIS HELICOPTERS DESTROYED, TARZAN IS DESPERATE.

GIVE THE ORDER, SIR, AND WE'LL KILL 'EM!

WE MAY YET NEED LADY GREYSTOKE, BUT I THINK WE CAN TEACH HER A LESSON!

UNABLE TO STOP THEM, TAKE WATCHES AS THEY EXPOSE INCUBUS TO THE BRUTAL COLD.

BY MORNING, WE'LL HAVE PNEUMONIA! AND YOU, LADY GREYSTOKE, WILL WATCH HIM DIE! ROUIKE, SEE THAT SHE WATCHES!

I AM A WAZIRI! WE DON'T DIE SO EASILY!

TARZAN AND HIS COMPANIONS WILL FOLLOW THE TRAIL OF THE WAZIRI TO THE TREASURE CHAMBER.

WE WILL HAVE TO WAIT FOR DAWN, OR WE'LL HIT THE SPIRITS OF OUR ANCESTORS. WE'LL ATTACK AT FIRST LIGHT!

SHORTLY BEFORE DAWN, CHAKA AND THE WAZIRI IN TARZAN'S GROUP TAKE UP THEIR POSITIONS.

HAVING USED WET CLAY TO ACHIEVE A SIMILARITY TO THE MUMMIFIED GUARDIANS OF THE TREASURE CHAMBER.

TO CHAKA FALLS THE TASK OF STRIKING THE FIRST BLOW IN THE WAZIRI STRIKE IN REAL COMBAT!

GARFIELD

z

RISE AND SHINE

TIME TO GET UP, JON

I'M HUNGRY

THIS OUGHT TO WAKE HIM UP

JON MUST REALLY BE SOCKED OUT

I WASN'T ABOUT TO GIVE HIM THE SATISFACTION

السلامة في الحياة

